The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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R. H. Thomas, Secretary of the State Grange, has consented to accept the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, if tendered him. This would make him a very doubting Thomas.

Chauncy Black will do to re-nominate for Lieutenant Governor, and will one day make the best kind of timber for governor.

The druggists of Philadelphia have taken up arms against the Mercantile Appraisers, and declare that they will not pay the liquor tax recently imposed. The courts will probaly be called upon to settle the dispute. Nearly all the druggists sell liquor for medicinal purposes, and are, therefore, anxiously awaiting the outcome of the controversy.

I find that wherever a strike occurs appeals for aid are scattered broadcast among the Assemblies. Do not pay one cent for such purposes in the future unless the appeal comes from your own district Assembly or the General Assembly. *T. V. Powderly.*

NOTES ON STATE POLITICS.

Carbon county's delegates to the Democratic state convention have been instructed to vote for Eckley B. Coxe for governor.

The Democrats of three counties have instructed their delegates to the state convention to support Chauncy F. Black for Governor.

The Clarion Jacksonian says the nomination of Senator Wallace for governor by the Democratic convention would inspire confidence in every Democratic heart in the Keystone state.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will take place at Allentown, July 6, 7 and 8. The executive committee recently held a meeting for the purpose of arranging a program of exercises. The following topics have been provided for: Defects in our school laws; reading circles; some phases of the Normal School question; the relation of colleges and public schools; the duty of birds; primary work; what can supplant the county institute? The arrangements for the entertainment of the visiting teachers will be ample.

LEGAL BUSINESS ON A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

On February 22, Washington's birthday, judgement was entered in the Courts at Wilkesbarre against the firm of Feese & Co. They moved to strike off the Judgement on the ground that Washington's birthday being a legal holiday, judgement entered thereon was void. Judge Woodward filed an opinion the other day denying the motion, holding that, unlike Sunday, legal business can be conducted on a legal holiday.

BEECH CREEK'S SETTLEMENT.

The reorganization committee of the Beech Creek Railroad met in New York the other day and discussed the final steps of reorganization. The road is to be sold about June 4, and it has been decided to make the name of the new corporation the Beech Creek railroad company, instead of the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern. There will be seven directors, including the president, instead of thirteen as at present. Of the directors four will come from Pennsylvania and three from New York. Of the New York directors two will be Wm. K. and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Pennsylvania directors have not all been selected, but it is understood that Senator Wallace will continue to act as president and Alldn Coxe as secretary.

In our dealings with laborers and capitalists we must deal justly with them. If we would have equity done to us we in turn must do equity to others. That is the aim of the Knights of Labor and must not be lost sight of in the future.—*T. V. Powderly.*

——The Prothonotary's office is likely to remain in charge of chief-clerk Woodring, who has of late discharged the duties of the office on account of the illness of Mr. Brett. Mr. Woodring has filed his bond for the faithful performance of his duties during the vacancy. It is likely that Gov. Pattison will make no appointment until after the meeting of the Democratic county convention in August, and then appoint the nominee of that body to fill the vacant Prothonotaryship until a newly elected one is sworn in. The election for a Prothonotary will be at the next general election in November.

——Joseph P. Condo, of Effingham Co., Ill., has been unanimously nominated for the legislature by the Republicans of that district. Joe was a Centre county boy, and formerly lived in Miles township, and also at Pine Creek in Hainer, from which latter place he went west, where he became a successful business man. He is a son-in-law of Samuel Motz, of Woodward.

HURRICANE'S WORK IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

Destruction at Odell, Ill., and Probable Loss of Life.

Chicago, May 12.—Passengers who arrived on the Chicago and Alton express this evening report that a storm of wind and rain struck Odell, Ill., at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon doing great damage to buildings and killing several persons. The work of destruction began just as the train pulled into the station and continued for half an hour. A large livery stable just west of the station was wrecked, with a shed full of horses, carriages and farmers' teams. The hardware store of S. S. Cole, a large brick structure, was totally demolished, and many of the flying brick were dashed up against the train, smashing the windows and driving the passengers wild with excitement.

A moment after Cole's stable toppled over, the wind swooped down upon the brick block occupied by Q. E. Dinet. As the storm struck the building the heavy tin roof rolled up like a sheet of parchment, tearing away the south walls and after flying through the air for 100 yards it fell with a crash at the side of the train. A lot a lumber on the east side of the track was scattered far and wide.

The passengers say the storm chased the train from Pontiac to Odell, where it overtook the cars.

Specials from Streator and Rockford, Ill, and Peru, Ind., tell of a terrible wind and hailstorm at those points. At 5:30 p. m. heavy roaring clouds from the south and east met just over the city of Rockford. A downpour of immense hailstones followed. Around Streator the rain and hail raged for an hour and a half and the destruction visited upon grain, fruit and vegetation is great. At Peru, Indiana, houses were unroofed, trees uprooted and wheat blown down. A large amount of stock is reported killed by lightning.

The following is told by a passenger:

"Not far from the brick block in Odell a mass of wreckage and debris marked the spot once occupied by the hotel. Here the havoc of the storm had been terrible. About the hotel a circle of ruined dwellings gave evidence of the cyclonic nature of the tornado and the resistless force of its progress. The buildings had apparently been lifted bodily from their foundations and then dashed to the ground where they crushed into pieces like egg shells."

How many persons were killed and injured can not now be known, but it is thought to be very large.

THE HURRICANE IN MISSOURI.

Kansas City, Mo., May 12.—The search in the ruins of the buildings wrecked in yesterday's sorm continued until after midnight, and was resumed this morning. The bodies of the dead children are all out of the Lathrop school building, but three men are still missing, who are supposed to have been in the small factory building. A meeting will be held this afternoon to provide temporary quarters for the county and court officials and to decide upon their future action. Some of the officials are in favor of abondoning the present site. The records and papers, which are saved, will be removed to some convenient building.

The killed at the school house numbered 15; at the overall factory 7, probably 10; at the coffee and spice mills 4; at the court house 2, a Deputy Sheriff and the Deputy Recorder; in West Kansas city 1; total 29 or 32. Injured at the school house 13; at the factory 14, 3 may die; at the court house 4; at the U. S. Engineers' office 4; total 35.

Members of the board of education claim that after the Lathrop school building had been condemned the second time it was repaired and was considered safe.

The total damage to property is estimated at $150.

ANOTHER CYCLONE.

The Cyclone's Deadly Work in Kansas—The Town of Meriden Devastated.

Topeka, May 15.—A destructive cyclone struck the northern part of this county yesterday and swept away a portion of the town of Meriden. About ten o'clock in the morning a dark cloud came up suddenly from the southeast and, sweeping through the eastern portion of the town, did its fearful work in almost a moment. A large number of buildings were destroyed. The residence occupied by J. L. Hartzell and family of five was lifted from the ground and carried a distance of eight feet. One child was seriously injured and will die. Eighteen or twenty people were more or less injured. B. F. McKidden was picked up from the sidewalk and carried into the air about fifty feet and thrown against a wire fence and was sveerely injured. Trees were torn up by the roots and nothing remained in the path of the terrific monster. The damage in the country cannot be exactly learned, although it is known to be great.

Lansing, Michigan, May 15.—A cyclone formed a mile north of here, at the end of Jones' Lake, last night, and swept in a northeast direction, leveling fences and woods and tearing buildings into fragments. A large barn of Mr. Shuttler was torn to minute fragments. His horses were in the basement of the barn and one was sucked up and left on the hay mow, while the other was buried under the ruins.

FIERCE STORMS ABROAD.

Terrific storms have occurred throughout France. Near Montpelier the vineyards have been destroyed. The damage is placed at 1,000,000 frances.

A hurricane passed over the town and partially destroyed it. Several persons were killed and a number were injured. Several gales have been experienced in Germany. Two ships that were lying in the river Oder foundered and five persons were drowned. A cyclone which passed over Lonato, a town of Lombardy, destroyed a large number of houses. Five persons were killed.

RIDING THROUGH A CYCLONE.

Trees and Rocks Hurled upon a Passenger Train Passing Through Ohio.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 15.—The Chicago express on the Fort Wayne Railroad had a rough experience passing through the tornado which struck Eastern Ohio last night.

The train passed Forest, 229 miles west of Pittsburg 10.30, at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Three miles from Kirby the storm was at its height. Suddenly there was a dull roar in the distance and then a cyclone tore across the level plain on the south side of the track, and catching a big tree tore it up by the roots and flung it across the cars. One limb struck the locomotive and cut the cow-catcher in two. Other limbs smashed in the windows along the three day cars and the two Pullman sleepers. Telegraph poles came dancing down at the same time and rocks and brushes flew through the air in a riotous scurry. The car windows were smashed to pieces, cracked and splintered, and the glass flew in every direction. The train kept on the rails, and the engineer applying the airbrakes brought it to a standstill within 200 yards.

Every passenger was in a paroxysm of fear. The sleepers were transformed into dens of wild excited men and women. The storm continued. The air was still filled with flying branches and stones, while the glare of electricity intensified the horror. Very few passengers were hurt. Mr. C. C. Bow, a merchant of Canton, Ohio, was in his berth when the tree shivered the glass above him and received one piece under his right eye with such a force that the eye was litterally cut out. Several others were cut about the face and hands. An idea of its force may be conceived from the fact that rocks were blown into the cars on the south side and had sufficient impetus left to pierce the western windows as clean as if they were bullets from a gatling gun. When the train arrived here it looked as if it had been riddled by sharpshooters and a battery of artilery.

Forest, Ohio, May 15.—The storm here last night came up suddenly about ten o'clock, the inky black clouds being livid with a brilliant light which made the atmosphere bright as day.

Two churches were destroyed. Two brick school houses were demolished, the bell of one being carried a quarter of a mile. Large stones and beams were carried long distances. Trees were uprooted by the acre, and hundreds of orchards are completely gone. Some farms are swept clean of everything. A large number of sheep and horses were killed. Feathers were blown from chickens. Trees were stripped from their bark, the ground was ploughed up and devastation and ruin lay on every side. Several persons were killed.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY.

A FIERCE HAND TO-HAND STRUGGLE.

Bomb-Thrower Lingg Captured After an Attempt to Kill the Officer.

Chicago, May 15.—Two men in civilian dress walked west on Ambrose street yesterday afternoon. When they were between Lincoln and Robey streets they opened the gate in front of a little cottage and walked into the yard. One of the men ran up the steps leading to the street entrance, while the other walked around to the rear of the house and rapped at the door. The cottage is the home of Gustave Kline and the two men seeking admittance were Officers Lowenstein and Schuller.

"Who is there?" said a woman, as she hurried to the back door, where Officer Schuller stood dripping in the rain.

"A friend wishes to see Mr. Kline," replied the officer.

"He is not at home," said the woman, "but I expect him every minute. Come in."

The door swung upon its hinges and the officer walked over the cottage threshhold.

"A rainy day, this," drawled the visitor, addressing his conversation to a tall, wiry young man, with a pale face, who sat on a wooden chair.

The young man tugged at his light mustache, eyed the officer sharply and arose from his seat; then he began to pace the floor with a nervous stride, never once lifting his eyes from the stranger.

"Who are you looking for," he asked in German, apparently growing uneasy at the unchalant manner of the officer.

"Mr. Kline," he replied, rising from his seat; "but if you are Louis Lingg you'll do just as well."

A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

The young man stopped his pacing and stood like one rivited to the floor. With great effort he replied, "Yes, that is my name. Now, what do you want?"

"Well, then," replied the officer, "I guess I'll take you to the station house You are wanted there."

Schuller advanced towrds the young man, but before he had taken a half dozen steps the latter drew a poodrous Colt's revolver from his breast, cocking and leveled the weapon at the officer

"If I have to die, you'll die, too!" he shrieked in German. Schuller, seeing his peril, rushed upon his would-be murderer and a life and death struggle ensued. Lingg fought with the furv of a wild beast and made repeated offorts to discharge the weapon.

When the fight was fiercest there was a crash at the front end of the house and officer Lowenstein had burst open the door and hurried to his comrade's assistance. The appearance of the second officer made Lingg delirious with rage. He shrieked and cursed and refused to relax his grip on his revolver until Lowenstein snatched him by the throat and choked him until his face grew purple and red. The weapon was then taken away from him and his wrists locked together in a pair of steel bracelets.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BOMB-THROWER.

Thus pinioned the two officers hurried their prisoner to the Hindman street station, where he was boosted into a patrol wagon and hurried off to the East Chicago avenue station.

"I wouldn't care what they did with me if I had only killed these two officers," he said, as he was being driven to a cell. "I tried to shoot them and I am sorry I didn't succeed."

When the patrol wagon arrived at the station house the prisoner was yanked off his perch and thrown into a cell.

The police are confident that in Louis Lingg they have the man who threw the bomb among the police officers with such murderous effect.

HOW RIOTERS TOOK POISON.

Some of the After Effects of the Raid on a Drug Store.

Chicago, May 10.—Up to this evening five policemen have died from their injuries. The contributions to the policemen's fund amount to $25,000. The Policemen's Benevolent Association will pay $2,000 to the family of each dead officer. The money yet to be turned over to the department will swell the fund to $60,000.

When the mob of anarchists which wrecked Rosenfeld's drug store had drunk all the liquor, they ransacked the show cases, demolished the mirrors and dashed all the bottles not containing liquids upon the floor. The others were handed down from the shelves, and if the liquids looked or tasted like alcoholic liquor, they were gulped down without any further injury. Since then many of the rioters have died from the effects of poisoning, and scores of others are either dying or lying grievously ill. A large quantity of lozenges containing opium was eaten by children, who are now suffering the consequences.

A Bohemian doctor says: "The rioters were for the most part ignorant Bohemians, Germans and Poles. When they had drunk up all the liquor in the demijohns and bottles, they pounced upon the medicated wines, which have the flavor of liquor. A bottle filled with colchicum probably did more harm than any others. Two young men are suffering from all the symptoms of aconite poisoning. They have had convulsions ever since the night of the riot."

HORRIBLE WORK OF A SHOTGUN.

An Aged Farmer Kills His Wife and Her Paramour and then Himself.

Binghampton, N. Y., May 10.—A terrible tragedy was enacted about four miles from Owego this morning. A farmer named Norman J. Loundsbury, aged 72 years, shot and killed his wife, aged 17 years; Horace Payson, aged about 30, and himself. The weapon used was a shot gun, and the wounds must have proved instantly fatal. He was first married many years ago, but was divorced about 20 years ago. Last winter he married Julia Presher, 16 years old, and has since lived with his wife in a small house on the farm of Horace Loundsbury, his brother. In Horace's family lived Horace Payson, a nephew of Mrs. Horace Loundsbury. Norman had suspected for some time that improper relations existed between his young wife and Payson, and had threatened her life several times. She had been to see District Attorney Sears regarding these threats.

It appears that the husband first shot his wife in the back of the head, the charge lodging in the temple. She was found lying in bed. He then re-loaded his gun, and proceeded to the barn of his brother Horace, where he shot Payson in the head. The charge blew a hole in Payson's head, the ball coming out at his back. The murderer then went back to his home, re-loaded the gun, removed his coat and boots, placed the weapon to his forehead and fired. The whole upper portion of his head was blown off, and portions of the skull, shreds of flesh, patches of hair and masses of brain were scattered about the room.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

The Supreme Court Decides that the Act is Constitutional.

An important decision was handed down last week by Judge Paxson, of the Supreme Court, which bears upon the constitutionality of the new tax law, known as the new revenue act of June 30, of last year. The bill on which the opinion is based was filed by Edward J. Fox, a member of the Northampton county bar, who prayed for an injunction to restrain the assessors from compelling him to comply with the act of 1885. The lawyer claimed that the act conflicted with portions of the new constitution, because it exempts building and loan associations, manufacturing corporations and the personal property of corporations from taxation, while taxing similar property in possession of individuals and similarly exempts "notes or bills for work or labor done."

Judge Paxson discusses whether the phrase "any person or persons whatsoever," used in the act of 1885, includes corporatious, and therefore whether the mortgages and other moneyed securities in the hands of corporations are taxable under the new revenue act, and he concurs in the view expressed by Judges Mitchell and Thayer in recent cases in the Common Pleas, that the word "person" does not include corporations, and that mortgages and other securities in their hands are not taxable under the act of 1885. Judge Paxson decides that the provision exempting from taxation "notes or bills for work or labor done" is unconstitutional, but holds that this does not invalidate the whole act, and that there is no such want of uniformity in its provisions as to make the act unconstitutional, and that the provisions for its execution, and particularly the provision imposing a penalty for noncompliance with its provisions, are also constitutional.

Judge Paxson further says: "It is clear from the language of the act that it does exempt building and loan associations from taxation under its provisions; that it does repeal all taxes upon manufacturing corporations, with the exceptions therein named, and that it does exempt from taxation 'notes or bills for work or labor done.' We are also of opinion that mortgages and other moneyed securities held and owned by corporations are not and were not intended to be taxed by the act in question. If it is a violation of the Constitution to extend the tax on mortgages to corporations it is equally a violation of it to relieve them from the tax on moneyed capital.

"While the first section of the act of 1885 does not extend the tax on money at interest, mortgages, etc., to corporations, we are not prepared to say that for such reasons it violates the Constitution. It has been repeatedly decided in this State and is settled by law that a tax upon a capital stock of a corporation is a tax upon its property and assetts. Were the tax of 1885 on mortgages extended to corporations the result would be double taxation.

"We do not think the act of 1885 is unconstitutional because it does not impose the tax on mortgages, etc., upon corporations. If there really was an exemption of such corporations it would be void under the Constitution, for the Legislature can only exempt from taxation such property as that instrument authorizes it to exempt.

"The exception of 'notes or bills for work or labor done' is clearly a violation of the ninth article of the Constitution.

"The decree of the lower Court, which dismissed the bill and refused the injunction, is therefore affirmed and the repeal dismissed."

A DISASTER AT A CAMPMEETING.

Lawrence, Kansas, May 11.—Word reached here from Johnson county that a large tent at a campmeeting was blown down during the gale on Sunday. Two hundred and fifty persons were in the tent at that time. Three were killed, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and their small baby. A great many persons were injured slightly.

THIRTY NINE HORSES PERISH.

Stanton, Neb., May 11.—The main barn of the Stanton Breeding Company, 14 miles south, burned yesterday. Thirty-eight breeding mares, worth $2,100 perished; also farming implements, the grain, and barn were destroyed. The loss will reach $20,000.

A STRIKING SUGGESTION.

[Chicago Times.]

A reporter counted 107 bullet holes in a telegraph pole near the scene of the recent riot in Haymarket. They could have done more good if fired into the other Poles in the neighborhood at that time.

I ask our members to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of labor men who never labor, and when they charge anything to our order in your locality, set the seal of your condemnation upon it at once by denying it.—*T. V. Powderly.*

My liver was so fearfully disordered and I felt so feeble and languid that I scarcely took interest in anything. Tried all the so-called remedies without relief until I used Parker's Tonic, which affected a permanent cure.—David Bash, Little Rock, Ark. may

"In the hands of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword." In the hands of men entirely mouth the gun is harmless as his word.—*T. V. Powderly.*

The secret art of beauty lies not in cosmetics, but is only in pure blood and a healthy performance of the vital functions, which can be obtained by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is rumored at Lock Haven that anthracite coal has been discovered in Crawford twp., Clinton Co.

Giant strong drink is extensively advertised under false names. Beware of the Ogre thus disguised. If sick put your trust in the vanquisher of all diseases, Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. $1.50 at druggists.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Possesses the remedial power of these two valuable specifics in their fullest degree Is prepared in a palatable form, easy tolerated by the stomach, and for delicate, sickly children, emaciation, consumption and all impoverished conditions of the blood is unequalled by any other remedy. may

——Georges Valley, May 14.—I used "Dr. Smith's Salve" for Tetter for the past few days, and it has commenced to disapear. Nothing else helped me.—**Mrs. George Mowery."**

most of our modern dishes are very delicious. Catherine Owen and Miss Parloa are blessings to mankind, and yet I often wonder why so many of my grandmother's dishes are obsolete. Who knows what "cumnoodle" is? All I know is that it's a dainty bit of lean pork rolled in some kind of a mixture and fried very brown. My knowledge ends here. I may not have the name spelled right, but that is the way it is pronounced. And "scrappel,"—our butcher says he has "scrappel," and such stuff as it is: not the least earthly resemblance does it bear to the scrappel my grandmother made. And how many housewives make "souse" in this day and age of the world? It is twenty years since I ate "souse" that was "souse" and not a pasty, lumpy, tasteless mixture of pig's feet and vinegar. It always reminds me of glue.

Noodle soup is so simply and easily made that anybody ought to be able to make it well, and yet I defy Miss Parloa herself to make it so that it will look and taste and smell just like my dear old grandmother's noodle soup. I remember that her favorite seasoning was "parsly," and it don't seem to me that it is used so very much now. The last noodle soup I ate was at one of the best hotels in America. The noodles were in great, hard, white-looking chunks. Again I have had a string or two of vermicelli or macaroni put into a weak broth and set before me as "genuine noodle soup."

The cookies of the present day are good—so good, indeed, that I often feel like rebelling when Mrs. Dane doles hers out to me in beggarly lots of four and five at a time. They are good, but they are not like Grandmother Dane's cookies of twenty years ago. Hers were yellow and half or three-quarters of an inch thick, and all speckled through and through with caraway or anise seeds, and they tasted—well I can't begin to tell how good they did taste. May be it was because I stole them that they tasted so good.

I sometimes buy "cottage cheese" of our milkman. My grandmother called it "smearcase." I spell it just as she pronounced it. She used to mix it with egg and sugar and spices and make some kind of a pie with a sweet crust that was ever so good. Who knows anything about it? Her ginger-bread, ginger cookies and raised doughnuts were things I like to think about when I am very hungry. But I never worry my wife with these reflections.—Zenas Dane, in Good Housekeeping.

A Plea for the Children.

I am daily surprised to see how many thoughtless, careless mothers there are, bringing up their little ones (as we might say) hap-hazard, with scarcely a thought of anything beyond the present. Our little folks are entirely creatures of habit, and if good habits are not formed early, bad ones will certainly be formed later. Every mother, I care not what her station in life, or her duty to society, should have the oversight and care personally of her children, and as soon as able after their birth, should bathe, dress, and feed as nature intended her own baby. We who have done this for each precious one, know the pleasure and satisfaction to be found in the work. This bath should always be given at the same hour of the morning, then the little one, tired and hungry after it, should be fed, when it naturally follows a long, quiet nap will be the result, and thus (to use a common expression) begins the day "right end first." Let this become a fixed habit and let it once be broken in upon and watch the result.

A shorter nap, crosser child, a harder day and worst of all a fretful, worn-out mother. Try the same experiment with older children and what follows? The next morning tells the story. It is harder to get started for school the hour for the music lesson seems longer, clothes don't feel right, books can't be found, tears are shed, and everything goes wrong, all for the lost hour of the night before. Early hours by all means for our children; and, in these days when our girls are full fledged young ladies at 12 and 14, I feel as if every thoughtful mother should lay this matter to heart and help to keep her daughters, sweet innocent faced little girls.

Let us put them to bed with their dolls in their arms, and don't laugh at them for coddling them,—for, soon enough, we shall stretch out our empty arms, groping in vain for our babies that have grown away from us. To me this seems the saddest time in a mother's life, and each day let us pray for strength to guide aright, that when that time shall come (as come it must) they may not get so far away but mother's voice and mother's love can call them back.—Harriet Tremaine Terry in Good Housekeeping.

Some Good Advice to Country Girls.

Before making the plunge into city life country girls should ask themselves what is really to be gained by it. Perhaps in their quiet rural homes some stray advertisement has reached them, promising to young women high salaries for light work. Hundreds of advertisements are framed for the purpose of deceiving the unwary. They accomplish their purpose, however, and large numbers of young girls rush up to the city, dazzled by the generous confusion of promises.

A girl from the farm answers one of these advertisements. Life may have been slow at home, but there was always good food and plenty, and there was some one to care for in the old farm house. When she goes to the big city she finds that the "light work" consists in working all day in a badly-lighted and ill-smelling workshop, where scores of other girls and women are employed at wages hardly high enough to keep body and soul together. We know what often comes next. The girl has left home; she is ashamed or unwilling to return, and she must take the consequences, one of two things—shame or suffering.

Many a girl finds first in the frivolities and next in the iniquity of the streets that excitement by which regrets and remorse may be deadened. If she is too strong in principle, too pure and elevated in tone to sink down to one of the pitiful women of the street, she may find herself in some co'd garret, lonely, overworked, despondent and miserable. Better remain at home than risk the failure which attends so many girls who go up to the city in pursuit of high pay for light work. It is the saddest of all ventures, forsaking a country home for the illusions and deceptions of a large town.—Providence Journal.

Tact in Managing the Baby.

The way to keep the baby from becoming "spoilt" is to let it cry as little as possible. It will gain strength of mind to endure its necessary ills all the sooner if it is allowed to suffer as little as possible from ills that can be avoided. Its wants should be anticipated, its sources of discomfort should be removed as soon as they arise, without waiting for it to cry; it should be prevented in

The Farmer's Song.

I'm of the band that till the land,
And draw from earth her store;
Right happy indeed's the life we lead,
While our days are passing o'er;
Many they are, in riches far
Surpassing the farmer's purse,
While other pursuits may yield more fruit
Yet often bring forth much worse.

We envy not the statesman's lot,
Still clamoring for his class;
Nor his that fights for glory's rights,
At some rebounded pass.
No risk have we on boisterous sea
Nor fears lest tempest whelm
All we possess, without redress,
While laboring at the helm.

The fruitful field in bounties yields
A rich reward for toil;
Be ours the trade to ply the spade,
And deeply plough the soil,
We walk abroad o'er carpet sod,
And flow'rets kiss our feet,
Whose odors rise to catch the skies—
A tribute pure and meet.

To all we give the means to live,
As brother shares with brother;
And thus fulfil the holy will
That bids us "love each other,"
Oh! Life secure from guile, and pure
To thee my soul clings ever
With all its might, in fond delight,
To change from thee no never.

RUSES FOR A DIAMOND.

I saw it kicked by the careless balmorals of a jaunty nurse; I saw a fat morsel of humanity make for it with a "hey"—broken into divers "hey-eys" by pudgy trotting and I stopped and secured it, thereby causing the fat one to pull up short, stare at me with two black currants stuck in a dreamy expanse of dough, insert a dumpy thumb in an orifice of the same expanse, and trot back with that stolid resignation under disappointment which is a peculiar attribute of the London infant population.

Having ascertained the nature of my prize, I proceeded to meditate on the proper course to be taken, which meditation resulted in the following advertisement:

"Found, this evening, Wednesday, in the Regent's park, nearly opposite the new college, a valuable diamond ring. The owner may recover it by calling at No. 19 Wilton place," etc.

Before noon on the following day I was making my most courteous bow to a venerable looking old gentleman whose white hairs and benevolent smile added a double charm to the grace with which he stepped forward, and waiving ceremony, extended his hand, saying:

"You have taken a weight from my mind, my young friend, and must allow me to thank you."

The insinuating delicacy of the adjective (I am not more than 45) was perhaps not without its effect. I accepted the offered pledge of amity in respectful silence.

"A young man," continued the patriarch, "may possibly find it difficult to understand how the loss of a trinket can be a source of positive suffering to an old one, but—I am alluding to my lost ring—there are associations connected with it which—ahem! This is childish, you will excuse my emotion."

I bowed profoundly in the presence of this natural agitation.

"I have passed some hours of sleeplessness and distress, from which you have been the means of relieving me—I feel deeply indebted to you. There remains nothing now but to reimburse you for—for—a—"

Here the old gentleman drew forth his purse and proceeded to unclasp it.

"Excuse me, sir," I stammered, rather hurriedly; "but, if the ring is yours, you can doubtless describe the armorial bearings."

"Armorial bearings? It was a diamond ring."

"Certainly."

"A plain diamond ring," replied the gentleman, sternly. "Do not attempt to play tricks with me, young man. I will point out to you directly—"

"I beg your pardon," said I, drawing back from the outstretched hand, "but as the ring in my possession is assuredly engraved with a crest and a motto, I conclude it cannot be the one you are in search of."

The old gentleman eyed me for a moment keenly.

"I am afraid you are right," he sighed, in a tone of deep dejection; "I must seek further. Alas! what a melancholy termination to my hopeful journey."

"Speed the parting, welcome the coming guest," is a very good motto. I made no attempt to detain my venerable friend, but as he turned toward the door I am certain I saw beneath the silver hairs a lock of dark shining brown.

My next visitor was a lady, expensively got up, of imposing height and carriage, ruffled, scented, spectacled.

"We meet under singular circumstances," began the lady, with condescending haughtiness. "I am the principal of a college for young ladies—"

With a deferential acknowledgement of the honor done me, I begged to know what had procured it.

"In the hours of recreation we are accustomed to promenade in the park—a delightful spot, so suggestive of the blushing country—during our rambles yesterday a young lady under my charge was unfortunate enough to lose her ring. You, sir, are the fortunate finder."

"I certainly did, madam, pick up a ring, but—"

"Ah, how grateful my dear pupil will be at beholding it again!" exclaimed the teacher of youth, clasping her hands ecstatically.

"May I trouble you to describe the ring?"

"Describe it? A diamond ring, sir—handsome and massive, but plain."

"And the crest?"

"The crest! Ah, that my young charge were with me. Stupid to have forgotten. The crest is of the Deloraines. Is it a lion, passant or?—. No, I am wrong. Unfortunate that she should be too unwell to accompany me! but it is immaterial; I will take it to her for inspection—she will be able to recognize it at a glance."

"I fear, madame, that I should be scarcely justified—"

"Sir!"

"I feel it my duty," I said firmly, "under the circumstances to take every precaution against mistakes. I trust the young lady is not too seriously indisposed to give the necessary description?"

"Very well, sir! Exceedingly well! It is I who have been mistaken. I fancied—yes, really fancied—that I was speaking to a gentleman! You will find, sir, to your cost, that the lady principal of a college is not to be insulted with impunity. I wish you good morning!"

Very harrowing, this. I am scarcely recovered from the lady principal when there is a dash of wheels to the door, and a young fellow, flinging the reins to a groom in livery, springs up the steps to the door bell.

"Oh, dash it!" he begins, breathing out a volume of stale tobacco. "I beg your pardon and all that, but the old woman—dash it! I mean my mother—told me I should find my ring here, so I ordered out the vessel and the cats and spun along like ninepence for it."

"I shall be very glad to restore the ring I was fortunate enough to find when I can discover its owner."

"Discover! dash it! Didn't I tell you it's mine! I say, I wish you wouldn't be so precious slow—I don't want the cats to catch cold; I've just had 'em shampooned, you know—napthaed and all that."

"What sort of a ring was yours?"

"What sort? Oh, come—as if you didn't know—that's good."

I intimated that I should be glad to find out if he knew.

"Not know my own ring, eh? I know its worth a couple of ponies. Come, let's hear the damage, and I'll stump up."

"You can describe the device?"

"Device, eh? What, the governor's? Bless you, he has a device for every hour in the day to do me out of my rightful allowance. Device, O, come, you don't expect me to do the heraldic dodge, dash it!"

"I cannot give up the ring unless you describe it."

"Oh, dash it, don't chaff a fellow now. I shouldn't care a rap about the thing only it belonged to some defunct party, and the governor cut up so deuced rough. I've got heaps of 'em. Come, I'll swap you any of these for it, be-be of great importance in the event of cause of the governor."

I respectfully declined the proposal.

"Well, dash it," exclaimed the young fellow, as though struck with a sudden idea, "what a couple of muffs we are! Why don't yon turf the thing? I could tell you in a minute if its mine, dash it!"

I replied that I was sorry I could not oblige him, and added that he had better obtain an exact description of the "thing" from the governor. I recommended him not to keep the cats any longer in the cold.

Mem. I am getting exceedingly tired of my treasure trove. I retire to my room with a view to dressing to go out. I am informed that a lady wishes to see me, and I'm afraid my mental ejaculation was not complimentary to the lady in question.

A tall, graceful figure, draped in heavy mourning, rises at my entrance. She opens the negotiations in some confusion, turning away her face. She has come to me in the hope of regaining a ring, carelessly lost, the parting gift of a fond father to her brother and herself.

My eye rests on the crape about her dress, on her pale beautiful face, from which the blush of confusion and timidity had faded. Deferentially I request her to describe it.

"A large diamond, handsome," she believed, "but valuable to her for far other reasons."

"But, I said gently, "chased on the gold inside the ring there is—"

"A crest, I am aware of it," she answered, sadly: "but I know nothing of heraldry, and have never given it more than a casual glance. My brother is dying, sir," she said, lifting up her pale face to mine. "Only this morning he missed the ring from my finger uneasily; we are alone in the world; it is the only relic left of one so lately taken from us. How can I venture to tell him it is lost?"

"I am sorry to pain you," I said, striving to be firm; "but it would be more satifactory for all parties and cause but little delay if you could obtain the description from your brother."

Without a word she turned away; the mournful resignation of her air and attitude touched me, and as she turned I saw a tear roll silently down and fall upon the hand stretched out to the door handle. I couldn't stand that.

"Stop! I exclaimed; "one moment. I am sure—I feel certain—I may trust you. You will tell me—"

I take the ring from its security. I hold it out timidly for the blue eyes to examine.

I see the look of delight overspread her fine features—I see the expression of almost childish pleasure in her eyes as she looked up at me, as she clasped her hands and cried out:

"The ring! the ring! Oh, Alfred, my dear brother!"

Her hand was upon it; such a tremulous, happy eagerness in her glance; such a caressing fondness in her way of fingering it. How pretty she was.

"My dear child" (I am 45), "it gives me the most sincere pleasure—" Then I stammer; then I sprang after her. "At least you will leave your address with me."

What a look shades her face now! Wounded integrity mingled with pity for me."

"Ah, sir," she says, sadly handing me the card on which she has been penciling, "some day you will be sorry for this. You do not trust me."

Certainly, I am a brute. The accent of reproach in her voice haunts me; the sorrowful glance of her eye—how pretty she is! I sit down to my breakfast in the morning, half inclined to call at the address given and apologize for my heathenish distrust. How delightful to see her in her own peculiar atmosphere ministering to the sick brother, who is all she has in the world—to look upon, if one cannot enjoy the beautiful tenderness of a gentle sister to an afflicted brother. But my letters wait and I toy with them. This is a hand-writing that I know. What does Fred want, wonder? I tore it open; I read.

"Dear Jack: What a queer chance if you have stumbled upon my ring. I was obliged to run down to Romford late last evening and never missed it till we slackened at Ilford. A pretty taking I've been in. If it is mine the crest is inside; you know it—a mailed hand holding a lance, and the motto, 'Armed at the Points.' Verily, truth is stranger than fiction. Keep it for me. Thine,

FRED VINING."

Idiot! Gull! It is quite useless to call myself names. It is almost superfluous to add that when I called at a certain address in Eaton Square to inquire for Miss Lucy Hamilton, the lady was not found. Probably the "dear Alfred" had required speedy change of air; probably brother and sister were now embracing in rapturous gratitude over the precious relic of that one lost to them so lately. Was that dear one not lost, but transformed? Had the silver haired patriarch of the first changed to the dashing buck of third? And was the virtuous teacher of youth only the tender sister in maqureade? On my word I believed so. I dare say they are enjoying the joke. Possibly it is a dodge often repeated. But what am I to say to Fred?

A Geranium Slip.

"Mamma, what are you doing?" asked Willie, looking at his mother as she filled a little earthen pot with mould. "I am going to plant a little geranium slip," said mamma.

"Oh," said Willie, "what for?"

"That it may grow," said mamma, "and then next summer I shall have ever so many of those pretty red flowers you liked so much in Aunt Fannie's garden."

"Yes," said Willie. "If you plant things, they always grow, and, you always get a good many more of 'em?"

"Yes," said mamma, thinking of geraniums.

Then the pot was placed in the sunny window, and every morning Willie peeped into it with a queer, solemn look, as though a new mystery had dawned upon him.

One day he asked mamma for a little flower-pot of his own, and having obtained it, he placed it carefully beside the other, and took to peeping into that with even more solemnity. One day a few weeks after, papa came home with tickets for the opera in his pocket. Of course one wears one's very best to the opera, and mamma went to her room to attire herself in hers. But when the dress was on, and the gloves and the white cloak and cloud at hand, the finishing touch, the diamond pin and ear-rings were not to be found. Some one had taken them from their velvet casket in a room which was seldom, if ever left alone.

Mamma was not rich and these were valuable possessions. Naturally there was much search and commotion, and the whole evening was spoiled in a great degree, for not only the loss, but the mystery of it, weighed upon the loser's mind. It could not be supposed that a faithful old nursemaid could be guilty, and the cook never came upstairs. Who had been in the house?

A ne'er-do-well cousin of the family, who had paid a visit of some weeks when out of business, and a young dressmaker.

It was so terrible to suspect anyone, but a professional thief would not have taken the diamonds and left a watch that lay beside them, and mamma and papa put their heads together in vain to solve the mystery.

There were inquiries made, hints thrown out that would have led any repentant purloiner to restore the lost jewels. But nothing came of them. And as they were too valuable to lose, serious measures were at last taken to discover the real thief. A detective was employed, and he, a grave serious man, with an acute eye and a deep voice, after a prolonged interview with papa declared that he thought he could put his finger on the person.

A few days after, he returned with the information that he had put his finger on the man, and that it only remained to prove what he had done with them. "It's that cousin of yours, young Noakes," he said. "He's got a bill for cigars there, and for wine there. He's running about with a dressy young girl to all sorts of places of amusement. The little dressmaker wears alpaca to church, and no woman would steal diamonds and do that. Her father and mother are pious, with plenty to live on; and she's engaged to a young carpenter. Cook hasn't a relation. The nurse girl don't know what diamonds are worth. It's your cousin."

"Oh, I am so sorry," said mamma. "I thought Noakes was wild, but I had no idea he was wicked. Really I can't believe it now."

"When a young man is wild, you may expect anything of him," said the detective. "And I suppose, as it's in the family, you'd like it hushed up? Just want the things back, nothing else."

"Certainly," said papa.

"Certainly," said mamma. "Poor Jack! how would his mother feel, if she were alive to know it? I shall tell him that——"

"Not a word to him," said the detective. "You see, of course, he'd deny it; and you'd never be sure who took them. You couldn't bring it home. I don't think they are sold yet. The young woman probably will undertake that. I have my eye on her. She's followed wherever she goes."

"This is terrible!" said mamma.

"Terrible! terrible!" said papa. "No, we'll not punish poor Jack; only of course my wife wants her diamonds. They were her father's wedding present to her. Poor John Noakes!"

Late in the evening the detective called for funds and to mention that the young woman had been seen on Noakes' arm peeping into a jeweler's window.

"It is growing quite expensive—the detective business," said papa. "I really can't see why I shouldn't just speak to Jack myself. If he has them, he'll hand them over to me, and no more need be said about it. I am as sure he is guilty as the detective is."

At breakfast time the detective called again. He had begun to doubt that the girl had anything to do with the matter. Noakes had kept his secret. "Have you told him that you have missed the diamonds?"

"Yes," said mamma. "Oh, real y I feel sure he is innocent. I want to find my diamonds, of course; but——"

"Mamma," piped Willie, "don't bother about your diamonds. You'll have plenty more."

"Hear the child!" cried mamma. "I ought not to talk before him."

"And so mamma must not bother about her diamonds?" said papa.

"No; she'll have plenty more," said Willie.

"How, my dear?" asked the detective. "I know," said Willie. "It's a secret."

"That child knows something about those jewels," said the detective. "Now, my little man, who took your mamma's diamonds out of her room?" he asked.

"Nobody took 'em. Oh, mamma, I meant to surprise you."

"To surprise me?"

"Yes, mamma. Don't you know you told me if any one had heaps of diamonds, they'd be rich? "Well, you told me if I planted things, they'd grow, and you'd have plenty."

"Yes, dear."

"And so I planted your diamonds in my flower pot, but they haven't come up yet. When they do you'll have a diamond tree and be ever so rich."

The secret was out.

In a few minutes the detective had the pleasure of investigating the depths of Willie's flower-pot and bringing out the jewels; and Noakes wondered why his cousins were so excessively polite to him when next they met; for, though the mystery of the flower-pot was revealed to him, he never knew that he had a detective at his heels for four weeks.

Advantages of Low Ceilings.

Rooms with low ceilings, or with ceilings even with the window-tops, are more readily and completely ventilated than those with high ceilings, says the *Scientific Monthly*. The leakage of air which is always going on keeps all parts of the air in motion in such rooms, whereas if the ceiling is higher only the lower part of the air is moved, and an inverted lake of foul and hot air is left floating in the space above the window tops.

To have the currents of fresh air circulating only in the lower parts of the room, while the upper portion of the air is left unaffected, is really the worst way of ventilating; for the stagnant atmospheric lake under the ceiling, although motionless, keeps actively at work, under the law of the diffusion of gases, fouling the fresh currents circulating beneath it.

With low ceilings and high windows no such accumulation of air is possible, for the whole height of the room is swept by the currents as the dust of the floor is swept with a broom. Low ceilings have also the advantage of enabling the room to be warmed with less expenditure of heat and less cost for fuel.

Rain-Measurer.

A new measurer of rain-falls externally resembles a small upright clock-case, and is internally composed of a cylindrical vase, in which is a peculiar float, having attached thereto an upright rod, terminating in a delicate spring pencil or pointer. A drum, on which a suitably-prepared diagram is fixed, turns by means of a clock attachment, so that as water enters the vase a curved line is traced on the sheet, showing the height to which the water attains at any given time. This machine is intended to be placed inside the observatory, and to be connected by means of a pipe with the collector outside. The registration of this instrument has the two great advantages of being constant and automatic.

SHE—"Awfully nice dance at Mrs. Masham's last night!"

He—"Yaas. Were you there?"

She—"Was I there? Why, I danced with you three times!"

He—"Really! So glad."

"HAVE you voted, Uncle Johnson?"

"Yes, sah! I voted early dis mo'ning de republican ticket sah! Den at noon I voted for de dimmycrats, and jist afore de polls closed I deposited a ballot for the prohibitionsit. Yes, sah, I allers vote. I'm too good a Christian to neglect my duty, sah."

MISS DE SILVA OF BOSTON—"Mr. Badger is such an eccentric young man."

Miss Knickerbocker—"I never noticed it. What makes you think so?"

Miss de Silva—"I rode down street with him on a Broadway car the other day and he got up three times and gave his seat to ladies."

THE nudity craze in New York has had a new manifestion. The butchers rise up as one man in opposition to dressed beef.

A MORNING paper has a heading entitled "Gale ordered to leave." The gale's departure would be received with general satisfaction since all agree it has been blowing quite long enough.

A DAILY newspaper has been started in Greenland. As there are only about thirty days in the summer and none in the winter, it is thought that the editor will be able to skin through the year without mortgaging his snow hut.

A WITTY old physician, on meeting a neighbor's ducks in the road, was saluted with the usual "Quack, quack, quack!" See here," he cried to the neighbor, "keep these ducks at home, or I'll shoot 'em. They're indulging in personal remarks."

"Can you give me a bite or two?" asked the tramp. "Certainly," replied the farmer. "Here, Towser, Towser!" "Never mind," said the tramp, as he cleared the wall. Don't go to any trouble about it. I thought you had it handy. I'm not very hungry now."

A RICHMOND darkey having been requested to express his opinion of a candidate in the late primary election, replied: "He have a good brain-pan, boss; but his prognostical fermentation won't jine on to de high augmental decree of de human paralaxe."

HORSE NOTES.

—The b. m. Butterfly, 2.19¼, will not be campaigned this season.

—Gus Wilson's Cleveland stable includes Josephine, trial 2.19½.

—A. S. Cassatt, Chesterbrook Stud, has purchased the ch. m. Sadie Somers, foaled 1875, by Alroy, in foal to Eolus.

—In addition to the splendid new stables just completed at Latonia, the Jockey Club is having its betting-ring enlarged.

—Lady Russell, the 4-year-old sister of Maud S., has arrived safely at Palo Alto, Cal., where she is to be bred to Electioneer.

—J. B. Haggin's horses arrived at Louisville on April 26 from California. Ban Fox takes his daily gallops with the others.

—Merry Thought, Helen Houghton, Ernest Maltravers, Graceful and Penistan, Robert Steel's campaigners, are at Suffolk, under "Dod" Irwin's care.

—W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, has just purchased the br. m. Leontine, 2.23, by Hamlet, dam by Clark Chief, and Mary C., a 5-year-old. by Magic, dam by Montrose.

—The Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New York has decided to offer a purse of $1500 for a race between Harry Wilkes and Majolica, to be trotted some time in June.

—Quite a number of valuable road horses have died recently from that fatal disease, spinal meningitis, and some road men are quite anxious about their horses which show symptoms of sickness. Many claim there is an epidemic of the disease.

—An important change has been made at Jerome Park. This is in moving the finishing post at the judges' stand four feet up the stretch in order to bring it parallel with the timer's stand, and thus make the imaginary line at the finish straight.

—The French Creek Trotting Circuit has been organized in the western part of the State. It includes Meadville, Titusville, Erie, Oil City, Franklin, Jamestown, N. Y., and all the towns for a distance of thirty or forty miles around Erie. The meetings will open at Meadville on June 18. A series of running races will be inaugurated over the same circuit.

—Fires seem to have become common among the stock farms. On the night of April 10, Mr. D. Swigert had a narrow escape at the Elmendorf Stud. The foaling stable on the farm took fire, and was nearly destroyed. Two of his valuable broodmares, Salina and La Polka, were in the stable at the time, but as assistance was prompt they were both got out without damage. The loss is about $250. Mr. Swigert is unable to account for the fire, except on the theory of spontaneous combustion.

—"Knap" McCarthy and Quinton both say that Marlowe and Gossip, Jr., are open for a race with any other double team in the city, either trotters or pacers, Mr. Cohnfield's great pair, Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium, are included in the defy, as are also Westmont and Lorene, Frank Siddall's pacers. Both of these teams are in Bair's stable, and in speaking on the subject the other day Bair said: "I don't think Siddall's pair will give Marlowe and Gossip, Jr. a race; but I should like to try them with Maxy and Neta for a little money."

—An experiment will be tried at the Rochester Driving Course on the 5th of July. A stake, open to all horses, will be trotted on that day in a series of heats restricted to two horses each. The horse which wins the greatest number of heats is to be awarded first money. If there are five starters—say Harry Wilkes, Trinket, Majolica, Clingstone and St. Julien—it will require ten heats to decide the tournament. Entries will close on May 15, and $150 must accompany the nomination. The Rochester Driving Course Association will add $500 for each horse that starts.

—The list of entries to the spring meetings at the four Philadelphia tracks, is larger than for many years, and the proprietors feel rather jubilant over the fact. Belmont has the largest number, while the Gentlemen's Driving Course, which is somewhat handicapped by being obliged to hold its meeting so early, has the least number. The Driving Course will have the benefit of giving the first meeting, however, and if the weather chances to be fair the attendance of spectators is likely to be as good as at the other tracks later on, when the relative speed of the horses will have been tested. Many of the horses are entered at all four meetings, others only at one or two.

—It is probable that the Ball estate at the Junction of the Township road and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, will be the site chosen for the proposed Tacony Half-Mile Driving Course. The following is a partial list of the stockholders: William Disston, Charles McFadden, Omar J. Kinsley, James Garland, Horace Disston, Fred. Gerker, James Horrocks, James Lewis, Lewis F. Castor, Joseph Brown, John Sidebottom, Robert Steel, E. M. Thomas, Joseph Hartel, William M. Singerly, Frank Siddall, Samuel Daniels, Jacob S. Disston, H. H. Disston, Jr., George S. Robb, Thomas W. South and J. F. Bailey. Only 200 of the 300 shares of stock will be sold, and of these 150 have already been disposed of.

—The famous old black gelding General Butler died at Charles Levinus' farm, near Jerome Park, April 26. He was foaled in 1853, by Smith Burr, (son of Burr's Napoleon)—Isadora, which was said to have a strong dash of Messenger blood. He pulled a road wagon over the Fleetwood Park Course about a year ago in the fast time of 2.57 for such an old horse. He had a harness record of 2.23¼, and trotted a mile under saddle, getting a record of 2.21. He was driven in a number of his races by Hiram Woodruff, over the Fashion Course. He has been laid off for some years, and has been well taken care of in his old age. Mr. Levinus has secured permission from the authorities to bury him on the farm.

FASHION NOTES.

—Bronze shoes and very fine brown silk open-work stockings are universally adopted for evening wear with light dresses.

—Very small rosary bead buttons are used to trim and edge jackets that are fastened with big, flat, or medium-sized ball buttons.

—Sateen, seersuckers and ginghams so closely resemble silk and wool that their cotton origin is only revealed to the touch.

—Too abundant neck dressing meets with small favor; the close, neat high collar effect being preferred by those who know how to dress.

—Spring jackets of fine striped or checked cheviot are trimmed with cord ornaments, the cuffs being of moire antique or velvet.

—"Mikado" foulards are among the latest novelties shown in dress goods. New laces and embroideries are also imported for garniture.

—Pretty little shoulder wraps made of beaded velvet or plush, or heavy corded silk, are very short in the back; the fronts long and tapering, usually ending in tassels, a tasseled ornament often finishing the back.

—The jacket comes to the front for young ladies. Made of checked, dotted and boucle cloths, with vest front, longer jacket sides, coat, back and a narrow braid or rows of stitching, large buttons. This describes nine-tenths of the jackets seen.

—Moire and watered stripes seem to have been given a new lease of life, being used for combination with every kind of wool goods, and made the foundation with lace for elegant tea-gowns, especially pretty house-gowns and morning wrappers.

—A novelty in the shape of a beaded cape is of fine garnet seeds, strung in fine diamond pattern, with tiny swinging pennants of the same covering it. The fringe is twisted and of irregular lengths, giving a scalloped appearance to the edge. This is one of the most admired summer wrappings yet presented.

—The corded rhadzimir is a favorite. This silk is firmly woven it does not drag or pull like the cheap grades of Ottoman; it trims splendidly with lace, jet or velvet, and for tea-gowns in any color one may fancy. Mandarin yellow, peach-blossom and mauve are among the favorite tints for the purpose.

—A handsome wrap of olive brown velvet is made with long square front and a short pointed back, finished with wide flounces of black thread lace. Above this lace at the back are two rows of red bronze or burnished jets and burnished shell pendants. The front and collar are also finished with pendant shells and burnished jet fringe. The sleeves are of velvet and silk brocade, the figure outlined in burnished jets.

—Embroideries are preferred to lace for cotton dresses, though the latter is sometimes used. Regular flouncings vary from eighteen to forty-five inches in depth. In most patterns there are but two widths, one for the waist and sleeves, the other, forty inches deep, for flouncings, or for the entire skirt, gathered full into a belt and worn over a plain skirt or cambric, with a narrow ruffle or two, either of embroidery or plain goods at the hem.

—Summer wraps are always ornamental rather than useful, and the wraps, if such they can be called, that are imported for us in the summer months are no exception to the rule. They are heavy, but not warm, and are only useful as an elegant finish to one's costume. In that respect they are entirely successful. Almost without exception carriage wraps are covered, wholly or in part, with jets. Irridescent and burnished jets evidently have the preference, although steel jets follow closely in popularity.

—For the present, high effects in headgear are still the rage. But it is hinted that their reign is nearly over, and this is a consummation to be prayed for. Their towering and absurd shape have proved unbecoming to any type of face or feature. But, no matter, it is the fashion, and one must endure it for a time at least. The bonnets are most of them very pretty, but the style of trimming is monstrous. It gives one's head the appearance of a drum-head cabbage, and going to seed at that. The coquettish little fish-wife poke appears again in straw of every shade, and also made of wire with pent-house brim and Normandy crown, covered with a soft puffing of China crepe or silk-wrought net. Nuns' caps and French princesse bonnets are sold, made of jet beads strung on wire. Some of them are lined with colored silk, and some of them are worn as they came, without even a facing, so as to show the hair through the open meshes. A very pretty bonnet is of white tulle, with a border of white beads around the edge. The draped tulle forms a sort of cockade over the border; this cockade is fastened with sprays of pink and white heather.

—The betting privileges at Lexington, Louisville and Latonia are now controlled by the same firm, and the question of not giving out purse entries the night they are made is being discussed. The owners of town-pool rooms oppose the change, because if the new policy is carried out it will hurt their business. They cannot sell on races unless favored with the official list of entries. Some of the owners of horses who have been in the habit of backing their nominations the night before the race also object to the proposed change. They argue that if all the betting is confined to the track the odds on favorites will be cut down so rapidly as to give the owners and trainers very little chance to get their money on at satisfactory rates.

—A dispatch from Louisville states that Thistle, the fine race-horse owned by P. G. Speth, died on April 22 at the Jockey Club Race-track, of blood poisoning, brought on by a wound in one of his feet by a piece of glass. He was of 4-year-old chestnut and the son a Great Tom and Ivy Leaf, the latter the dam of Bramble—Bramba.

It is the opinion of an English surgeon of note that men who shave the oftenest shorten their lives by several years. The Arabs also have a belief that those who wash their faces are marked for an early tomb. The slouch has much to encourage him.

To eradicate dandruff, and keep the scalp moist and clean, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

The lives of many children have been saved by the timely use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A grain of produce is worth a pound of craft.

No lady should live in perpetual fear, and suffer from the more serious troubles, that so often appear, when Dr. Kilmer's Complete Female Remedy is certain to prevent and cure Tumor and Cancer there.

The dirt of the streets of our large cities is very valuable. Hundreds of horses are in use on the streets daily, and the amount of manure dropped by them is very large. If the dirt were collected daily, or even three times a week, it would be a saving of the volatile matter. The accumulation of the manure in all the streets of a city as large as Philadelphia for only one day would surprise those who have never estimated its bulk.

While barn basements make warm and comfortable quarters for stock, there is reason for giving milch cows some exercise in the open yard every day, and on sunny winter days a considerable length of time. It will increase the flow and value of the dairy product, and will also help the cow to prepare for bringing forth a healthy calf in the spring. Too little light, air and exercise are bad for the cow at this time.

As a garnish for spare rib or for pork chops, cut some tart apples in eighths, drop them, after peeling, into boiling lard; when crisp on the outside remove them with skimmer, drain them well and send them to the table hot.

Smith—"I notice that milkmen, as a rule, wear very heavy shoes." Brown—"Yes. They do it on purpose, I guess." Smith—"Why?" Brown—"Because, you know it would be rather suggestive if they wore pumps."

Mr. Smith (to Mrs. Parvenu, who has been telling him about her new house)—"I suppose you will have dumb-waiters in the house?" Mrs. P.—"No I shan't. I had a deaf cook once and I vowed then never to have another crippled servant."

A Remarkable Tribute.

Sidney Ourchundro, of Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I have used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS many years with the most gratifying results. The relieving influence of HALL'S BALSAM is wonderful. The pain and rack of the body, incidental to a tight cough, soon disappear by the use of a spoonful according to directions. My wife frequently sends for HALL'S BALSAM instead of a physician, and health is speedily restored by its use."

Boasters are cousins to liars.

When you have tried everything else in creation for that bald head of yours, you will probably tumble to the fact that Carboline is the only Hair producer that will do the work properly and well.

Confession of a fault makes half amends.

At thirty-five the average American discovers that he has an "infernal stomach," and so goes into the hands of the doctors for the remnant of his life. Prevention is better than cure, but Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters will both cure and prevent dyspepsia, diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys, and all disorders arising from bad blood.

Denying a fault doubles it.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

Envy shooteth at others and woundeth herself.

Those who take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic never have dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, headache or kidney troubles. Price 50 cents.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents. 2d, the *proportion*. 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown.

He has hard ease who has nothing to do.

Five dollars can be saved every year in boots and Shoes by using Lyon's Heel Stiffeners, cost only 25c.

It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. *Try them.*

Not to hear conscience is the way to silence it.

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When you visit or cave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

St. Bernard Vegetable Pills.

Warranted Purely Vegetable. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine they have no equal. No family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address I. NEUSTADT & CO., 83 Mercer St., New York.

"Father, did the boy really stand on the burning deck?" asked Green's hopeful progeny, the other day. "No, Georgie; he stood on three kings, and he put the deck up his sleeve to use as occasion demanded."

"Ma, what is meant by 'little pitchers have long ears'?" "It is simply an expression, my dear, used by grown people sometimes when children are about. Where did you hear it?" "I heard pa say it to the nurse."

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated-Elixir of Calisaya" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Overlooked—"I tell you the times are hard for business men. Why, I've worked myself to death; can't eat or sleep, can't even attend church on Sundays. The worry and trouble and work of the past summer have made me gray and baldheaded. "Indeed! May I ask what is your business?" "I watch the ticker."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

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"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mrs. M. J. Davis, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

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This successful medicine is a carefully-prepared extract of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as Alteratives, Blood Purifiers, Diuretics, and Tonics, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Wild Cherry Bark and other selected roots, barks and herbs. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with satisfaction to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has entered for itself upon the hearts of thousands of people who have personally or indirectly been relieved of terrible suffering which all other remedies failed to reach. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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FITS STOPPED FREE *Marvellous success.* Insane Persons Restored DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER *for all* Brain & Nerve Diseases. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* Infallible if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF THE IMITATING FRAUDS.*

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I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obained I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefitted by its use in some lung trouble. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It is been three years since I stopped the use of this medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work. T. J. Holt. Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

"Judging from its effects in my case, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is 'Excelsior.'"—H. D. Knowlton, Holland, New York.

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Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

FARM NOTES.

Shying Horses.—This trick or vice is generally the effect of nervous timidity, resulting from an excitable temperament. It is aggravated by improper handling. To punish a horse for shying introduces a new cause of fear. The horse will be more alarmed and show more tokens of fear at the prospect of a whipping than at the imaginary object of danger in the road. Hence one bad habit is confirmed by the introduction of another. It is impossible to whip terror out of a horse or pound courage into one. Kindness and gentle persuasion are the best weapons to correct the pernicious habit of shying. The less fear exhibited by the driver, and the less notice taken of the shying by using harsh means the sooner it will be given up. A careful, experienced horse-man can generally detect an object likely to cause a nervous horse to shy, and by word or touch will encourage him to pass it unnoticed. When this fails, give him time to look at the object of his fear; pat him and coax him up to it, then take him past it two or three times, till he takes no notice of it.

When defective sight is the cause of this bad habit it is incurable, and if the eyesight is failing, the horse for ordinary driving and riding will be perfectly useless. A mare we knew that had gone quietly in harness for two or three years, suddenly took to jumping the white stone crossings of an ordinary macadamized street, as if they were water brooks. In three months she was stone blind.

Milking in the Island of Jersey.—Those who have Jersey cows will no doubt be pleased to know how they do the milking in the original home of their pets: "Tail buckets, narrowed near the top, with widened mouths are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top; then a smooth sea-shell is pushed in the depression to receive the milk. The shell prevents the wearing of the cloth by streams of milk. When the milking is done the straining is also completed." It will be observed that no impurities are allowed to get into the milk. In the usual way of milking in other countries, it is impossible but that impurities get in; and it may readily be seen that some, at least, may dissolve in the milk before straining. The "Jersey" people, and all other milkers, will do well to copy after their island friends.

There is probably no root more poorly adapted to making good milk or butter than potatoes. They should be fed only sparingly and with a good ration of corn meal, or the milk will be thin and the butter of poor quality. We have found that feeding potatoes in winter makes the churning long and laborious. In fact, it sometimes had to be given up as a bad job. But corn meal fed to cows is a great help in making their cream easily churned into butter even in winter.

Poultry breeders should keep their stock supplied with fresh water, that is, warm in winter and cool in summer. The poultry fancier, when he leaves home for business, ought to feel secure, especially in cold weather, that he has not left his fowls in peril of thirst, and this security he can obtain by using a well made drop faucet. For the cold weather it is a good plan to put the water in the reservoir (any tub, old keg, or firkin will answer for this) every morning hot, and keep old carpets or cloths wrapped about the cask.

Moss is one of the best materials in which to pack garden vegetables for winter, being easy to handle and remove, and preserving the moisture and freshness of the roots, and preventing wilting. There are many places where it may be easily procured from damp woods, from rotting logs or the roots of trees, and in other places from swamps. If in large flakes, these are to be torn to pieces, so as to make fine packing. Placed in alternate layers with such roots as beets, parsnips, turnips or carrots, it preserves their freshness, and it may be used for packing cabbage heads or celery.

The farmers of Ohio are loud in their denunciation of Bohemian oats. They say they give a small yield, and are not fit to grind for oatmeal, and all farmers are advised to let them alone.

Besides good form and size, a Berkshire well suited for breeding purposes should show vigorous constitution and good feeding capacity. Neither should a good line of ancestry be lost sight of.

When there is a full crop of fruit the insects are not perceived, but the following year, when there is a light crop, the insects injure no more fruit, but it is more apparent, and all fruit will appear to be attacked.

Just as in everything else, the man who loves the business and furnishes good, comfortable quarters, and sees that the yards are kept clean and exercises judgment in his sales, can make poultry profitable.

Coming Home to Die.

At a period of life when budding womanhood requires all her strength to meet the demands nature makes upon it, many a young woman returns home from the severe mental strain of school with a broken-down constitution, and her functions disarranged, to go to an early grave. If she had been wisely counseled and given the benefit of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" her bodily development might have kept pace with her mental growth, and health and beauty would not have given way to decline and death.

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Chronic nasal catarrh—guaranteed cure—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Knavery is the worst trade.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting unfailing cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

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THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidney and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It **enriches and purifies the blood,** stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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Read the Testimony of Rev. Wm. B. Chalfant, a well-known Clergyman of Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 13, 1886.

Pastor's Study, Messiah M. E. Church.

My Dear Sir—I feel that I ought to make known my experience with Prof. Wm. C. Wilson's "ACTINA" BATTERY, not only in justice to him, but also that the afflicted may learn where to look for a remedy for serious and obstinate diseases. For five years I have been suffering with great distress in my head, resulting at times in complete incompetency for work; this, together with a throat trouble causing hoarseness, rendered speaking not only laborious and painful to myself, but unpleasant to my congregation. I have used your "ACTINA" since the 25th of November, 1885. My voice is fully restored, and since using your instrument and wearing your garments I have not experienced any distress whatever in my head. Have worked 16 to 18 hours out of the 24 for the last five weeks, and never felt better in my life. My wife is also wearing the Garments and using the "ACTINA," and finds very great relief, having suffered 3 years from general debility. My little boy of 6 winters who has suffered from a catarrhal trouble since an attack of scarlet fever, is using your instrument and improving. I wish you a continuation of success. Very truly and fraternally yours, WM. B. CHALFANT.

☞ Throw away your spectacles. Get rid of your Catarrh, and all diseases of the eye.

☞ Price, $10. If $100 were paid for it would be cheap. Will last a lifetime. Fifty in one family may use it. Address

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Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of Vinegar Bitters to heal the sick.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be read by every child and youth in the land.

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The Great Blood Purifier, for the Cure of all Chronic Diseases.

Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Catarrh in the Head, Scrofula, Syphilitic Complaints, etc., Glandular Swelling, Dry Hacking Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions of the Face, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Diabetes, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc.

SCROFULA,

Whether transmitted from parents or acquired, is within the curative range of the **Sarsaparillian Resolvent.**

Cures have been made where persons have been afflicted with Scrofula from their youth up to 20, 30 and 40 years of age, by **DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,** a remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken down and wasted body. Quick, pleasant, safe and permanent in its treatment and cure.

Sold by all druggists. One dollar a bottle.

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For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.

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For **DYSPEPSIA** and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

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How many English words of one syllable can be made of the letters in the word **American?** Proper names excluded.

$100 REWARD for a correct answer. If more than one correct answer is received, the reward will be divided among the **first twenty.** If more than twenty are received, the **next fifty** will each get their choice of any volume from the **American Book List No. 1,** and the last twenty-five answers received will each get **$1.00** cash. Each answer must be accompanied by **50 cts.** for four months' subscription to The New York American, one of the largest, handsomest and best weekly newspapers in this country. The regular price of The American is **$1.75** a year, so you pay nothing for competing for these valuable rewards. Competition closes June 15th, 1886.

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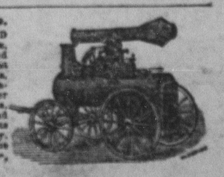

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COL. FRED'S LITTLE FINGER.

The Story of How Gen. Grant's Oldest Son Shot It Off by Accident.

The colonel has a handsome, well-shaped hand, of which he is somewhat proud, and naturally hides the defect as much as possible when in the company of others. The story of how he lost his finger was related to the correspondent recently by one of his former juvenile companions at the time the Grants occupied the little two-story brick on High street in Galena, Ills., in 1860. Fred was then about 10 years of age, and being a favorite of his grandfather, Jesse R. Grant, had been presented with a handsome single-barrelled shot-gun, an article which he had long coveted and pleaded for with his father in vain. Jesse maintained that his grandson, Frederick, was old enough to know how to use a gun; that he wanted one badly, and should have one; and so, when the youngster's birthday came around, he got the weapon, together with a liberal supply of ammunition.

His first practice shots were upon the hordes of rats in the barn of L. S Felt, a near neighbor of the Grants. His most successful effort, however, was in shooting off his little finger by accident, the gun having been prematurely exploded while he was standing with his left hand over the muzzle. The finger was almost entirely severed by the charge, and hung only by a strip of skin. With great deliberation the plucky Fred took out his knife and cut the shred which held the finger, and placing the amputated member in his pocket he slung the gun over his shoulder and leisurely trudged into the house to his mother, to whom he broke the news of the concurrance as gently as possible. Mrs. Grant, with characteristic motherly affection, deplored the accident, and nearly went into hysterics over it, so great was her grief at the misfortune which had befallen her beloved boy.

Fred took the matter philosophically throughout, and consoled his mother as best he could, telling her that she ought to be thankful it was not worse.

His father, then Capt. Grant, was sent for, likewise the family doctor. Both arrived in due time, and the wounded hand was ere long properly dressed and placed in a sling, after which operation the dismembered finger was buried in the back yard of the Haines premises by the troop of juveniles who were present when the accident occurred. The affair came off with great solemnity and due pomp, Fred being present as chief mourner. Funeral chants were sung, Miss Sue Felt (now Mrs. J. Allen Barber, of Chicago,) and Miss Flora Haines (now Mrs. G. E. Woodbury, of Galena,) leading the choir. When Capt. Grant reached home on the day of the accident his only remark was, after examing the nature of the injury, "Well, Fred, this will disqualify you for admission to West Point." But it didn't however, as subsequent events showed.—Boston Budget.

Some Facts Concerning Mormonism.

Judge Baskin, of Utah, tells me that though Brigham Young left over a million, his children are fast going through it. Many of the girls have not turned out well, and, in his opinion, none of the children have the ability of their father. I came across a curious fact in connection with Brigham Young the other day, and that is that his children acted in the Salt Lake theater when it was first started. The Mormons are not proud of this, and when I asked Mr. Caine about it one day he evaded answering the question.

Judge Baskin tells me that Utah would be a thousand per cent better off if it had never seen a Mormon. He says the territory contains some of the best land in the United States—land which will produce four hundred or five hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, and other things in proportion. He says this talk of the Mormons making the desert blossom like the rose has been originated by Mormons, and there is nothing in it. He says all the land needed was irrigation, and the streams of Utah are such that this could be easily gotten. Irrigation is better than rain, and any other class of Americans would have brought forth better products and a larger population than the Mormons. Had the Mormons kept out of Utah it would now have a thriving Gentile population. Salk Lake City would be larger than Denver, and the territory would be a state filled with some of the most enterprising men of the west.—"Carp" in Cleveland Leader.

Some Peculiarities of Plant Growth.

The shape of the root system has much to do with the stress which a plant can bear without giving way. In some plants the roots strike deep down, in others they extend in a nearly horizontal direction, and in others, and perhaps the largest number of cases, they pass downwards in an oblique direction. The buttressed trunks found in the tropics illustrate a common method by which great power of resistance is given to the stem. In these there is a series of projecting flanges, which are their best aid, and which extend outward and downward from the trunk to the roots. Training plants of all climates further illustrates economy in building materials. In water plants there is very little need of mechanical support, as the water bears a large part of the burden. Hence, as we might expect, plants of very great size are met with in quiet seas. In the Pacific one kind of seaweed is said to attain a length of more than 1,000 feet. But some of the rattan palms of the jungles, resting on the tops of other vegetation, are said to creep along for a distance even greater than this. The food is used for growth rather than for mechanical support.—Boston Budget.

The Cost of a Modern Saloon.

I am acquainted with a dispenser of combustible fluids, who recently returned to the business after having retired for some years. He says:

"Thirty years ago I opened what was called one of the handsomest bars in the city. It cost me, stock, fixtures and all $3,500. I have already put out $14,000 on this place. The woodwork alone cost nearly as much as my whole bar, liquors and all. I have paid more for plate-glass than I did for the fixtures of my old place, and the cuspidors and other brasses figure me as much as my stock did then. About the only thing that hasn't changed much is liquors. They remain about the same; but you have to carry more wine and a greater variety now, and keep a regular drug store behind the bar. I've got a full line of cocoa and beef extracts, quinine, bi-carbonate of soda and calisaya. I believe there are some other physics there, too, but I don't remember their names. To-day a man wanted some arnica to rub on his wrist for rheumatism. He got mad when he found we didn't have any, and threatens to take his custom away. —New York "Babble."

One Way to Stop a Runaway.

Two horses hitched to a hack, in which were two women, ran away in Westfield, Mass., recently. Jack Mahoney, a well-known local ball-player, ran after them, caught on behind, yelled to the frightened women not to jump out, and then, while the carriage swayed and jolted, climbed over the slippery roof, reached the driver's seat, leaned over the dashboard, grabbed the reins and brought the runaways to a standstill. No one was hurt.—New York Sun.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1884 AND 1885

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of Unseated Tracts of Land for the non-payment of Taxes, notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in the County of Centre for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

MONDAY, JUNE 14, A. D., 1886, at one o'clock p. m.

CHARLES SMITH, Treasurer.

Ac'rs.	Per	Warrantee.	Taxes
		BENNER TWP.	
120		J M Hale	6 72
50		Andrew Coon	$ 4 19
58		Robert Homes	3 20
50		John Moore	4 19
50		J D Harris	4 19
100		J D Shugert	5 60
30		Unknown	2 51
		BOGGS TWP.	
205	112	John Cochran	34 56
297	145	D Carscadden	45 54
143		Ann Deal, part	16 10
418	40	Wm Hood	49 43
		BURNSIDE TWP.	
415		Jas Black	14 94
433	163	Robert Brady	15 57
433	163	Wm P Brady	15 58
433	163	John Brady	15 57
433	163	Alex Bell	15 58
415		John Boyd	14 94
438	163	Wm Bell	15 57
433	163	Wm Cook	15 58
433	163	John Cowden	7 82
433	163	Wm Dewart	7 82
433	163	John Dewart	7 82
433	163	Henry Donnelly	7 82
433	163	Robt Gray	7 82
433	163	Alex Greeves	15 57
433	163	Thos Grant	7 82
433	163	Chas Gobeh	7 82
433	153	Chas Hall	15 72
140		Henry Harris	15 12
433	164	John Housel	7 82
433	165	John Kidd	15 57
415		Nathaniel Levy	14 94
433	163	John Lyon	7 82
200		Wm Miller	7 20
433	163	Joseph Morris	15 57
216	83	Jere Parker ½ of	7 75
433	163	Henry Shaffer	7 82
433	163	Samuel Scott	15 57
433	163	Jas Towers	14 94
415		Jos Thomas	14 94
415		Jos S Wallace	14 94
433	163	Jos Wallace	15 57
415		John Wetzel	7 48
123		Henry Wheeler	4 41
433	163	Bird Wilson	15 47
294		Martin Withington	7 37
		CURTIN TWP.	
309	19	N L Atwood	46 80
400		N L Atwood	62 00
450		Jesse Brooks	12 00
15		Jesse Brooks	7 00
219		D Carscadden	21 60
400	120	do	24 00
437		Lindley Coats	60 00
411		Peter Dehass, ⅔ of	55 97
415		Esther Eddy	74 69
411		Cadwalader Even	55 97
415		Wm Elliot	120 00
15		Wm Gilbert	120 00
433	120	Chas Hall	72 00
60		Ed Hallowell	12 00
240		Jas Irwin	60 00
400		Rebecca Kelso	72 00
38¾		Jos Kelso	66 00
400		J B Long	96 00
207½		Cable Lowns	60 00
207½		Isaac Longstreth	60 00
207½		Cable Lowes	49 00
207½		Isaac Longstreth	60 00
70		John S Mason	16 80
200		Philip Meyer	60 00
100		Simon Meyer	30 00
420	48	Michael Meyer	120 00
420		Valentine Meyer	120 00
196		James Miller	42 00
270		John Palmer	6 20
415		Joseph Taylor	57 20
415		Jacob Waln	72 00
315		Casper Wister	126 00
100		Jos Willis	18 00
433	163	Jas White	150 00
		FERGUSON TWP.	
100		Oliver James	8 20
152		A Barton Sloat, ow'r	12 20
		GREGG TWP.	
60		And Carson	1 41
150		John Cowden	3 53
178	127	And Carson	1 00
130		David Duncan	12 27
250		Wm Hepburn	5 89
380		Barnard Hubby	8 94
55	63	Wm Hann	4 70
52		Jno M'Clintock, ow'r	1 22
		HAINES TWP.	
259		Henry Antis	7 58
242	60	Thomas Barr	5 02
250	60	Jas Barr	5 27
259	60	Mary Barr	5 56
87		John Barron	1 78
154		Henry Beck	3 16
344	16	John Bolinder	6 92
338	60	Henry Bolinder	6 92
325	60	Fred'k Bolinder	6 68
313	60	Adam Bolinder	6 40
135		H B Crowley	2 76
382	163	Peter Epler	7 84
438		And Epler	9 28
181		Jacob Fees	3 70
262	40	Gillilan, H & S Snyder	5 38
238		Same	5 20
435		Chas Hall	8 92
437	108	John Hartman	8 98
267	60	Mary Links	2 60
418	99	Geo Kreamer	8 50
200		Wm Parker	4 10
300	60	Albright Swineford	6 16
170	170	Stover & Wolf	3 48
367	123	Catharine Snyder	5 08
200		do do	4 10
88		Wm Tidd	94
405		Simon Grates	8 55
110		J G Meyer	2 24
100		George Fowler	2 06
106		Mathias Workman	2 16
286		James Black	6 04
144		Peter Black	2 94
135		H B Crowley	2 78
458		Adam Epler	8 88
395	80	Wm Tidd	8 08
368		Philip Gher	7 54
209		Wendell Grove	4 26
25		Calvin M Hayes	25
400		Jos Henry	8 20
173		Robt McElroth	3 58
327		Samuel Metzgar	6 78
162		John Matz	3 36
120		Daniel Rhodes	2 49
442		David Scribner	9 17
388		George Seidel	8 05
304		Peter Seidel	6 27
389		Philip Seidel	8 05
423		E H Scribner	8 76
248		Geo Snyder	5 02
45		Joseph Thompson	33
416		Henry Spiker and C Welser	9 25
		Award	3 85
196		Catherine Snyder	4 15
200		Catherine Snyder	37
18		Castonas Thomas	
		HALF MOON TWP.	
470	120	Richard Joliff	56 00
216		Josiah Lumburn	50 29
54		Isaac Sherer	99
24		Jno T Fowler, ow'r	1 44
63	89	do do	3 81
67	76	do do	4 00
		HARRIS TWP.	
196		J C Fisher	3 81
133		Geo Fox	2 72
400		Jas Forbes	3 90
400		Wm Harrison	3 90
50		John Irwin	26
400		Robt Patterson	3 90
400		James Reed	3 90
407	92	Kearney Wharton	4 37
		HOWARD TWP.	
107	104	Samuel Brown	4 70
217		Sarah Bohman	1 17
154		Joseph Green	13 85
25		Jos Graysburg	1 10
215		Martha Godfrey	4 73
415		do do	9 13
55		Jas D Harris	2 59
130		J J Lingle	1 44
160		Jos Willis	7 55
50		White & Nesslerodo	3 36
		HUSTON TWP.	
423	163	Jas Baxter	9 20
200	11	Wm Chancellor	4 20
120		Adam Kuhn	10 20
433	163	John Price	9 19
433	163	Jona Rollington	9 19
102		J C Wasson, owner	4 29
		LIBERTY TWP.	
50		D Carscadden	42
80		Wm Correll	1 36
166		Robt and Jas Hays	13 91
175		Geo D Hess	7 16
309		Robt Irwin	26 48
290		John Jackson	4 25
310		Jere Jackson	11 78
200		Daniel Krouse	3 40
90		Thos Klug	54
		Peter Lytle	3 80
150		do do	3 80
400		Mathew Leech	1 70
400		do do	1 70
¼ of 200		Christ Nestlerode	1 70
30		Thos King	24
400		Job W Parker	7 60
176		Jas A Quigley	6 70
349		Christian Smith	13 76
80		Robert Smith	68
100		John Potter	1 02
183		Shaw & Lingle	3 16
		MARION TWP.	
42	66	John Corman	1 43
31		Adam Decker	7 38
17		Thos Lewis	2 89
20		Thos Lucas	16
50		Wm Tinghman, ow'r	10 20
19		Isaac Frain, owner	4 15
28		Jno Zeigler, do	7 14
60		Simon Yarger	3 06
60		Simon Yarger	3 06
199		Paul Zantzinger	4 92
		MILES TWP.	
125		Moore Wharton	2 23
430		Robert Brady	7 64
410		Hannah Bady	7 30
255		Jane Brady	4 53
200		John Brady	3 55
440		Wm P Brady	7 81
290		Wm P Brady	5 15
20		Henry Antis	30
424		Geo Calhorn	7 52
403		Jas Carothers	7 18
150		Wm Cooper	2 67
125		John Dorsey	2 22
320		Jas Fearon	5 68
429		Robt Gray	7 60
476		Thos Grant	8 44
130	123	Simon Gratz	1 30
460		Alex Hunter	7 98
250		Jere Jackson	4 44
300		Aaron Levy	5 32
324		Samuel Norton	7 58
125		Wm. Parker	5 32
299		Richard Parker	5 76
100		Jere Parker	5 76
125		Wm Steadman	3 55
425		Thos Smith	3 55
100		Abraham Scott	1 77
150		Samuel Scott	89
425		Abraham Scott	2 67
300		Samuel Scott	1 60
324		Robt Taggart	2 31
125		Robt Toand	7 55
200		C Long, owner	1 77
100		Wharton Moore	2 28
125		Wm David	7 05
425		John Wolf	1 00
150		Wm Herman	8 88
480	46	Jas Cummings	7 49
401		Wm Boyde	6 85
571		Wm Grant	6 60
557		Thos Boyde	5 55
600		Jos Tripp	7 66
413		Thos Smith	3 70
200		Wm Housel	7 47
405		Samuel Tripp	7 87
426		Hugh Boyde	7 77
419		Peter Tripp	7 46
404		Thos Miles	7 53
410		Jacob Princeton	3 70
200		Stophel Seidell	7 69
415		John Seigfreid	7 40
400		John Seigfreid	7 40
400		Daniel Seigfreid	7 40
400		Jacob Seigfreid	5 27
286		John Hess	2 75
280		Martin Wister	5 18
170		Wm Cook	3 14
240		Robt Taggart	4 44
25		James Steadman	46
17		Robert Latimore	31
365		Daniel Williams	6 76
200		Thos Carothers	3 70
200		Wm Brady	3 77
259		Wm Brady	4 65
200		John Housel	4 63
		7-16 of	3 11
402	134	Wm Miles	4 65
259		Wm Cooper	
		PENN TWP.	
150		Jas Armstrong	5 25
383		Wm Cook	9 89
150	10	John Cowden	5 25
112	10	John Cowden	3 55
100		Wm Cook	1 55
100		Wm Cook	28
150		Thos Hamilton	5 25
150		James Hepburn	5 25
116	31	Jas Hepburn	3 60
150		John Kennedy	5 25
150		Jas Kennedy	5 25
104	89	And Kennedy	3 17
108	131	John Kennedy	3 24
113	8	Jas Kennedy	3 31
200		Robt Lyon	7 09
200		Ezekial Lyon	7 60
200		Benj Lyon	7 60
200		Robert Lyon	7 60
200		Ezekial Loyon	7 60
200		Benj Lyon	7 60
200		John McCally	7 09
200		Wm McCally	7 09
100		Daniel Montgomery	5 50
100		Wm Montgomery	3 59
100		John McCally	7 20
100		John Swineford	10 58
		POTTER TWP.	
100		Adam Bartges	4 40
288		Mary Bound	6 39
300		John Brown	13 20
81	111	Alex Cameron	2 20
400		David Cougal	2 10
100		Wm Dewart	2 20
220		Jasper Ewing	4 40
		H B Fullmer	88
400		Jas Forks	4 20
400		Edward Garigus	8 80
400		Wm Garigus	8 80
100		Christ Getty	2 20
200		Chas Goblin	4 40
150		Thos Martin	3 30
165		Geo McClellan	2 31
580		Wm Collier, owner	12 75
34	83	Jac Roop	2 80
150		Wm Sawyer	2 20
100		H Vanderslice	1 10
100		Samuel Young	52
		SPRING TWP.	
419		John Johnson	4 83
186	115	John Purdue	5 62
300		Catherine Robison	8 10
200		Rebecca Robison	8 10
150		Richard Robison	4 65
100		J Gorden Est., ow'r	2 70
		SNOW SHOE TWP.	
433	153	Wm Bingham	88 74
433	153	Felix Burnot	88 74
325		Wm Banks	12 35
625		Wm Banks	12 35
60		Geo Clymer	7 38
433	153	Geo Campbell	88 74
433	153	Paul Cox	88 74
433	153	Thos Cuthburt	88 74
412		D Carskadden	15 43
412		D Carskadden	15 43
433	153	Sharp Delaney	88 74
300		Jos Devling	24 60
300		Jos Devling	61 50
218		Samuel Dobson	25 76
300		Jos Devling	5 70
453		Geo Eddy	85 25
200		Thos Fitzsimmons	16 40
60		Robt Gray	7 38
433	153	Thos Hawthorn	88 74
433	153	Jas Hawthorn	88 74
		Jas T Hale	71 02
		Jas T Hale	6 15
50		Samuel Linn	71 02
433	153	Wm Lewis	88 74
433	153	Wm Lewis	88 74
300		J Z Long	5 70
200		J Z Long	3 80
353		John Liggett	13 41
70		John S Mason	16 80
433		Jas McMannus	71 02
433	153	M T Milliken	53 25
409	73	N J Mitchell	50 23
433		Benj R Morgan	71 02
400		Alex Martha	7 60
431		Jasper Maylan	71 02
183	153	Ed Mayston	71 02
433	150	Blair McClanahan	71 02
433	153	Geo Meade	62 09
433	153	Wm McPherson	62 09
433	120	Luke Misner	71 02
433	153	Robt Morris	80 94
400		Alex Martin	15 20
⅔ of ⅔ of			
433	113	J P Norris	47 33
⅓ of ⅔ of			
433	153	J P Norris	8 84
433	153	Wm Parker	71 02
216		Jere Parker	35 58
216		do	35 58
433		Geo Parker	16 45
216		Robt Rainey	8 21
200		Job Reily	49 20
433	153	Thos L Shippen	71 02
433	153	Ed Scott	71 02
433	153	Margaret Spear	16 45
162		Jos Tompkins	9 23
433	153	Benj H Tallman	71 02
433	153	A S Valentine	71 02
433	153	Rebecca Waln	71 02
433	153	Moore Wharton	71 02
433	153	Elizabeth Wharton	71 02
5-9 of			
433	153	Mary M Wharton	39 50
1-9 of			
433	153	Mary M Wharton	7 38
433	153	Francis West	71 02
433	154	Benj West	71 02
169		Francis West	13 94
415		Richard Waln	4 11
433	153	Kearney Wharton	16 45
400		David Williams	12 35
400		do	12 35
		RUSH TWP.	
433	153	John Allison	183 31
328		Jas Allison	189 04
250		Allison, Andrew and John Lilly	159 00
327	10	And Armstrong	11 52
144	10	Jas Allison	16 54
200	116	Ann Arthur	20 42
394	117	Thos Arthur	20 73
433	153	Isaac Britches	45 03
433	163	David Beverage	11 52
433	153	Daniel Brickley	47 70
433	153	Peter Pfutzman	137 80
200		John Burg	15 90
433	153	John Boreland	19 08
30		Samuel Chestnut	6 39
100		Geo Clymer	53 00
100		Geo Campbell	53 00
300		Thos Cuthburt	159 00
80		J H Corkendon, ow'r	12 72
393		Samuel Chestnut	10 21
433	163	Sharp Delaney	93 53
253		Wm Dentler	6 47
122		Philip Eberman	116 80
433	153	Thos Edwards	7 80
200		Thos Erskine	22 93
433	153	John Funk	13 25
250		Thos Fitzsimmons	20 12
134		Ed French, owner	33 85
216	156	do	16 78
216	156	do	68 90
433	163	Jas Glentworth	7 95
50		Elizabeth Groe	53 00
100		Robt Gray	3 18
121	152	Groe & McKeon	24 45
433	153	Christian Hair	33 92
426	164	Christian Hair	34 45
433	153	David Hair	68 90
216	156	Thos Hamilton	34 45
433	153	John Hand	22 93
433	163	Hugh Hamilton	47 70
433	163	John Hopkins	34 45
433	153	John Huber	22 51
423	153	Reuben Haines, Jr	16 85
216	80	Hugh Hamilton	137 80
433	153	Robert Irwin	46 11
153		do do	34 45
433	153	Owen Jordan	42 40
100		Robt King	86 92
164	10	Jas Kerr	11 25
433	163	Bennet Lucas	11 52
433	163	Geo Lattimore	3 69
135	163	Wm G Lattimore	3 96
15		Casper Lawrence	21 91
433	153	Christian Lenhore	24 91
313	106	John Loden	13 25
50		A B Long	19 85
418		Casper Lawrence	11 52
433	163	Ed Mayston	11 52
200		Wm McPherson	5 20
433	153	John Miller	34 45
433	163	Jacob do	34 45
433	163	Martha McConnel	11 52
433	153	Geo Mead	61 73
433	153	B R Morgan	45 95
100		McCord & A Campbell	15 90
433	153	Robt Miller	22 93
423		Jacob Metzger	11 25
433		Jane Miller	11 25
433	153	Robt Miller	11 25
323		Hugh Patton	17 10
433	153	Richard Peters	45 95
100		Passmore, Jas Bryant and Haslet	15 90
433	153	Thos Reese	229 45
433	153	Christian Rohrer	34 98
393	153	Jacob Rudesill	52 97
4405	47	Jacob Rush	107 31
38		Wm H Robison	1 06
37		do	1 06
433	153	Casper Schafner	229 45
433	153	And Shenk	34 45
433	153	Michael Shenk	34 45
433	153	Christian Shenk	34 45
347	16	Jacob Steck	19 64
157		Robert Spear	68 90
433	153	Mary Smith	23 02
167	7	Geo Slough	13 25
219		And Scott	17 38
433	153	Jacob Slough	97 24
433	153	Geo Slough	34 45
200		Joseph Sands	31 80
433	153	Elenor Siddons	22 50
193		Ed French, owner	20 42
406		Barbara Snyder	31 67
433	153	Jacob Slough	23 80
122	44	John Weidman	82 38
402	16	Jacob Weidman	196 53
402		John Wilson	27 59
75		Wm Wilson	31 80
313	106	John Witmer	24 91
80		Henry Witmer	21 20
366	100	Wm Wilson	81 17
473	153	Joseph J Wallace	22 56
50		H Witmer	88
433	153	Kearney Wharton	23 80
250		White and Parsons	6 50
433	153	James Toner	53 80
433	153	Hannah Turner	38 80
		TAYLOR TWP.	
150		Ames and Shaffer	14 10
150		do do	14 10
80		Jacob Beck	6 00
250		Clement Beckwith	47 00
77		Wm Bell	10 44
100		Daniel Beck	5 00
58		John Beightol	1 45
73	147	Abednigo Stevens, owner	34 5
		John Lamb	32 50
22	do	do	27 50
		W W Montgomery	20 41
423	163	John McCammond	20 34
434		Polly McEwen	10 85
434		Henry McEwen	13 85
423		Ridgway, Bodd & Co, ow'r	23 13
390		same	42 50
341		same	44 42
210		same	35 14
433		same	49 85
163		Barbara Snyder	20 41
99		C Van Pool	4 23
50		Jacob Van Pool	4 70
109		Thomas Wilson Est., owners	14 10
433	153	Joshua Williams	32 49
434		Polly Williams	3 70
60		Jos Yoder	2 82
125		John Van Pool	20 54
20		C Van Pool	4 70
300		Joseph Welsh	22 50
433	153	Joshua Williams	22 47
		UNION TWP.	
8¾		Ebinezer Branham	20 10
200		P R Kuhn	17 29
109		Samuel Phillips	12 90
363		P B Crider & Son, ow'r	86 09
		WALKER TWP.	
50		Wm Ackert	1 19
92	40	Robt Askers	2 15
143	31	Wm Ackert	1 65
212	110	John Baker	8 16
212		Samuel Barkmen	19 58
162		Ruth Brooks	3 11
247	65	Robt Baker	5 78
300		Wm Brady	7 20
289	129	Mary Currier	6 72
60		Mary Currier	1 44
15		Margaret Daugherty	71
229	135	Elizab'th Daugherty	5 28
111	42	Mary Daugherty	69
94	98	do	58
69	19	Jesse Evans	1 65
160	39	do	2 40
92	26	Wm Eckert	2 22
80		Geo Fry	3 84
243	55	Wm Gilbert	5 81
123		do	2 96
211	98	do	1 22
211	72	Peter Hahn	5 10
65	40	Wm Hahn	1 54
59	40	David Johnson	1 44
161		John Knox	7 20
560		Mary McEwen	2 63
327	160	Wm Mansel	8 45
98	'94	John Mercer	2 17
327	100	David Mercer	8 45
384	36	Wm Miller	9 22
4		Thos McCalmont	98
500		Henry McEwen	5 75
550		Capt. and Mary Osman	5 05
25		Capt Osman	1 19
200		Capt Osman	2 30
200		Richard Parker	1 72
40	Job Packer		2 02
89	40	Jas Packer, Jr	2 15
182		Richard Purdon	7 20
50		Benj Piles & Co	30
400		Jere Parker	3 45
150		David Reed	7 20
175		Rachael Robison	7 20
441		Sam'l Robison	10 61
100		John Purdon	2 40
242	88	Jas Sutler	11 62
24		do	79
75		do	1 79
382	36	Daniel Sutler	9 22
560		Henry McEwen, ow'r	14 38
30		Amos Wickersham	71
12		Robt Wilson	80
		WORTH TWP.	
250		J B Gray	18 25
250		P B D Gray	8 00
25		Widow Morris	5 45
50		Jno Swanswick	7 20
100		Geo Kelly, owner	14 60
160		Jon Laird, owner	5 49
58		Laid Abednigo, ow'r	6 27
¾		W H Blair, owner	58

CHARLES SMITH, Treasurer.

Another washout—On the clothes line.

Why is a bald-headed man like a hound? Because he makes a little hare go a great way.

The Silver Standard is the name of a new newspaper published at Silver Plume, Col. Its motto reads: "Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does."

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—on Allegheny Street, Belle—
—fonte, and offers to the pub—
—lic a large line of elegant—
—new goods, comprising—

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—OF EVERY—
DESCRIPTION.

{Beautiful designs in Embroidery, Collars and Cuffs, Silver Ornaments, Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves, Laces, Towels, &c., &c., &c.}

‡—Table Linens, Muslins—‡
‡—White Goods, &c.,—‡
‡—at lowest possible prices.—‡

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—The Millinery Department comprises all the—
—Latest Styles in Ladies' and Children's Bon—
—nets and Hats, beautiful Artificial Flowers—
—and Ribbons.—

Dress - Making.

CUTTING —AND— FITTING
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I have a skilled dress-maker, and can guarantee a good fit.
A private and convenient room for fitting.

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KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGUOR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a hundred dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & Co Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

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$2.50 Did It.

The persons named below had spent thousands of dollars in the aggregate to get relief from Rheumatism, but all to no purpose, until they tried the RUSSIAN RHEUMATISH CURE, which costs two dollars and fifty cents. They say it quickly and completely cured them, and that they have since had no return of Rheumatic trouble.

We publish a little pamphlet (sent free to any address) giving their testimony just as they gave it to us; but if you have any doubts about the matter, write any of these Relieved Rheumatics, and get an expression from them:

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SAMUEL BURNS, of Bausman & Burns, Lancaster, Pa.
JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, Lancaster, Pa.
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F. D. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa.
R. C. PORTER, Cherry Hill, Md.
R. M. KINSLOW, Newton Hamilton, Pa.
COL. D. THEOBALD, Youngstown, Ohio.

The Russian Rheumatism Cure has saved every Rheumatic sufferer who has given it a fair trial.

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As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American proprietors,

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Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

It is prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

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ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage. tf

A DRAMATIC WORKSHOP.

HOW YOUNG WOMEN ARE MOULDED INTO STAGE JULIETS, ETC.

Developing Grace in Classic Skirts—Instilling Elasticity Through the Agency of Fencing Foils—A Veritable Human Workshop—Picturesque Wives.

The first thing to be done with the young lady—but, by the way, having paid for her first course, she is no longer a young lady, she is an "Aspirant"—is to get her clothes to hang. They never do in real life. In real life women dress. In professional life they drape. A lady has plaits and things. An actress has folds. If she has embarked on the sea of high comedy she might as well begin by getting her sheets in the wind. She must look like Juliet before she can talk like her.

Here she is, learning "sweep," "pose," "repose" and "impose." Her first lines are in her skirts. She has to get these before she gets shakespeare's. All her lessons are taken in costume. She has to manage her train while the teacher manages the training. She may be said to be hanging on the the skirt of the drama. Dress first, address afterwards. Tragedy begins with the monumental and ends with the sentimental. After the aspirant has learned how to have things hang right she must learn to have them move right. She has got to loosen our her joints, and it is proverbial that every social young lady who has not become an aspirant uses her arms from the elbow and her elbow from the wrist and her wrist from the finger-tips. She cannot strike out nor stride. She is a charming combination of sidle, slope and slump. She melts from one action to another in snow-flake fashion without muscular purpose. She has a delightful inclination to glide when she ought to step out aggressively.

HOW TO STAND, MOVE AND SPEAK.

So she has the foils put into her hands to loosen her up and astonish some of the girl muscles that have been lying dormant. For this exercise she dispenses with her skirts and dons a pair of short trousers and blouse jacket. She looks very pretty in it if she has a trim figure, and it is interesting to note how rapidly her supple body adapts itself to the rules of the art. At first she is a little timid. She is afraid of having her eyes put out, and winks with her head averted, and reminds you of a girl on a washstand killing musquitoes. But as soon as she finds out that she has flexors there is fine vital grace gets into her limbs, and a fine glow comes into her cheeks—two shades excitement and one shade muscular exercise. Of late, boxing lessons have become quite fashionable at the dramatic schools, most of the aspirants preferring the gloves to the foils, though as a rule they do not take to them so well, and certainly do not appear to the same picturesque advantage as with the duellist's weapons.

Having learned how to stand and how to move, the next thing is to learn how to speak. Here comes in the whole elocutionary business. Most of the theatrical coaches have cut the old recitation nonsense. "Aux Italiens" and the "Maniac" have no place in their text books. They put the 'spirant into an acting role at once, and make her go through it with all the stage business, as if she were before an audience. The professor always lets her do it her own way first, and endeavors to make her think it out with her own intelligence, thus preserving, if possible, her individuality and originality.

It is a very pretty sight to watch some of these girls developing into stage pictures from neophytes to nymphs. A natural nymph is of no account, it seems, for the stage. She has to be reconstructed, have her feet turned out, her knees strengthened, her toes pointed, her arms bent into curves. But it all comes about by degrees. She gets structural ease and poise after awhile; finds out that she has legs instead of limbs and begins to have a pictorial sense of things. And it is the achievement of these technical graces that marks the aplomb of the professional actress.

TRAINING FOR PICTURESQUE WIFEHOOD.

This human workshop deals with two kinds of material. Of late a new order of 'spirant has crowded into the field. She is the social declaimer—the amateur-professional who doesn't want to go on the stage, only to make a sensation in the salon with "'Ostler Joe" and similar sentiment. But she wants to do it with the air of an actress who knows all about it. This order of 'spirant is distinct from the girls who mean business. But it is interesting to know that she begins with the same methods and puts on the gloves before she puts on the sock and buskin.

If you could drop in some morning on the pupils you would see Juliet in all stages of construction. Kate, ethereal, voluble, quivering with intelligence, would have climbed past the balcony and arrived at the "potion scene." Ruth, trim and graceful as a spray of golden rod, would be hanging at Romeo's "bread-basket," and Cora would be harranguing the nurse or asking the wall-paper, "wherefore art thou!" After which she would throw herself into a cushioned chair and present to us the picture of elegant repose, out of which stuck a little foot that had more elocution in it than you can find in some people's whole bodies.

Doubtless there is an enormous advantage in these lessons, even if the 'spirants never reach the Parnassus of the stage door, and only fall by the way into some matrimonial pitfall. They become at least picturesque wives, and it is generally understood that that is what men want. There is a certain charm in having a wife who can "receive" like Medea and entertain like Lady Macbeth, who can play the piano as if she were playing Lucrezia Borgia, and read the morning paper as if she were reading Dante's "Inferno." To be able to make soup with a "What ho!" and order the milk with a "Prithee come up," and discharge the red-headed cook with a grand "Me thinks this is too much," and wave away the gas man with an arm-sweep superb, are attainments that do not come by nature.—New York World.

Old Uncle Pompey's Gallantry.

Old Uncle Pompey Camden lives in Detroit. He is past 70 years of age, black as the absence of all light and endowed with the qualities that make the natural courtier. It is true that his occupation is menial, but he dignifies even his old ash cart. He was tidying up an alley for a Cass farm patron the other day when the lady of the house and one of her daughters, standing on the grass plot in the back-yard, caught his eye. He had known them many years, and evidently thought it incumbent on him to do the gallant act.

"'Deed, miss," said he, "addressing the daughter, "you'se lookin' mighty peart, you is, and growed a 'ooman, too, since I fust knowed ye. An' dar's yo' mudder, too. Lawd! Lawd! 'stonishin' how smart she looks. I ain't gwine ter say 'at you look s'old 's yo' mudder, but I clar it am a sartin fack yo' mudder looks 's young as you."

And the courtly old coon chuckled softly as he resumed his shoveling.—Detroit Free Press.

An exhibit that the cinchona tree grown in hothouses in Europe develops no quinine in its bark.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

A REGION WHERE EARTHLY EXISTENCE IS AN ENDLESS LULLABY.

A People Who May Be Likened to Lazzaroni Unconsciously Possessing Heaven—Nature's Hand Forever Wide Open—Luxuriance of Land and Sea.

The Bahamas are said to have been settled as early as 1629, and their population is estimated to be about forty thousand souls. But they are a listless, indolent lot, to whom simple existence is the highest aspiration. For the most part the language is a curious mixture of the English, Spanish, and negro tongues. Sponge-gathering, fishing, conch-gathering, fruit-picking, and wrecking constitute about all the labor done. The islands swarm with these wreckers, who are nearly all good-natured souls, that regard everything cast upon the shores, every vessel that grounds upon the dangerous wrecks and cays, and every craft that can be even lured upon the rocks, as their rightful gain, and receive all such ocean salvage as if the blessing of heaven accompanied it; though for that matter our own government permits quite as bad a state of things at Key West and along the Pine islands, off the south coast of Florida. In the capital, Nassau, there is some wealth, some refinement, and some regard for the fitness of things, but even here the enervating blight of a society largely impregnated with political and novel castaways has fallen.

A REIGN OF PRODIGAL PROVISION.

For the traveler, the scientist, the invalid, the dreamer, the outcast, or the outlaw, these islands are the ultima Thule. Life is sustained with scarcely an effort. It is a region of prodigal provision, of thyme, and balm, of life in endless lullaby. All this is the vision of toilers. Its realization to any people begets squalor. The population of the entire islands, whose capital and governor-general are at Nassau, New Providence, is nondescript, with English, Spanish, and negro commingling, and comprise such a people as might be likened to Lazzaroni unconsciously possessing heaven; and, in coming to know and think of it all, it is one of those intellectual evidences that almost compels the rejection of any sort of future state in which activity and progression are not possible.

There is actually a sense of rest in these latitudes so intense as to be oppressive. Something in the very air compels sleep that can be likened only to a rest which brings no renewal of that elation and vigor we in the colder climates know, and I doubt not that this carries on from physical to mental effects, and dims intellectual and spiritual alertness sadly. But to know it and experience it—and to leave it—are delicious; though it all leaves with it an undertone of sadness, because one so much longs to change the unchangeable law of compensation and give the sweet clime to the driven, jaded men and women of our hardier, more verile peoples, and compel these half-awake existences to live and labor where the awful friction of things would straighten the form, put light behind the eyes, and polish the perception until recognizable.

But all about you it is weird, charming, sensuous, narcotic, dreamful. It is to you like old wine that lulls and soothes, but does not fire the blood and brain. The sea has changed from its hard, cold, steely blue, and is now opaline, almost milkly white, but translucent. The horizon that, abreast of the dreary, dangerous headlands of the north, seemed shut down upon near and quick and hard by as dreary a sky, is now far and far away, and the waters and sky meet lovingly. The sky, too, that was so close and forbidding 500 leagues behind now seems infinitely far above you, and has a fleeciness and softness which opens to the imagination undreamed-of flights toward heaven.

NATURE'S HAND IS FOREVER OPEN.

In these islands nature's hand is forever wide open. Here the pineapple, citron, melon, guava, custard apple, yam, bread-fruit, sweet potato, pomegranate, banana, orange, lemon, cocoanut, and a hundred other vegetables and fruits, spring unasked from a surpassing and prodigal productiveness. The forests teem with the cocanut tree, a hundred feet to its strange pinnate leaves, the ceiba or silk-cotton tree, the black mangrove, almond, mahogany, ebony, lignum vitæ, lance, and the royal palm, while the swinging cactus, oleanders as tall as our trees and flowering every month in the year, the glowing coral vine, the tuberose, the Cherokee rose, and roses of every hue and size, the alligator pear, the night-blooming cereus, and a myriad of shrubs, ferns, and flowers delight the eye and gladden with perennial color and odor, and that forever without the bidding of wish or touch of labor.

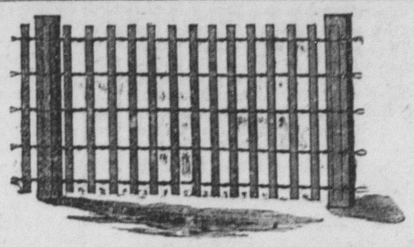
The luxurance of land is also equaled by the prodigality of sea life and form, so varied, beautiful, and wonderful. No shores are so enchanting, no waters so winsome, and no depths of ocean hold such mazes of mystery and delight. The fish alone are remarkable in variety. Among them are the blackfish, the porpoise, which seems to tumble about in all waters; the shark, that deadly foe of the sailor; the dolphin, which is in endless pursuit of the delicate flying-fish which scuds through the air because it is chased and not because it enjoys it, which same dolphin is never cooked aboard a vessel unless a silver half-dollar is put in the same pot, for if the half-dollar blackens then the dolphin is full of poison from having sucked copper from ship bottoms; the whipray, like the flounder and with a tail like a coachman's whip, sometimes ten feet long; the jew-fish, which is to these waters as the halibut of our northeast coast; the yellow-tailed snapper, gigantic turtles, the cat-fish, the groupa, striped snapper, bonito, Spanish mackerel, angel-fish, pork-fish, hound-fish, and sucking-fish. Then there is that dread mystery to seamen, the Portuguese man-of-war, that strange formation of marine life like a mass of jelly with its ventral fins extended in every direction, riding the heaviest seas like a bird, and which sea-folk say is a deadly poision to the touch.—Edgar Wakeman in Chicago News.

The Historical Table of Appomattox.

There has been an inquiry made recently for the table upon which the articles of surrender were written and signed by Grant and Lee at Appomattox. This table is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Woman's Decorative Art society in New York, and belongs to Mrs. Gen. Custer, to whom it was presented by Gen. Sheridan a few hours after the surrender of the Confederate army. Mrs. Custer has been offered large sums of money for it by would-be purchasers, and circus and museum men have made repeated efforts to secure is for exhibition, but she will not part with it under any circumstances or for any price, nor will she permit it to go out of her possession. It would not be on exhibition where it is now, but for the fact that Mrs. Custer is superintendent of the Decorative Art society, and can keep the table under her eye. She has made a will in which she bequeaths this historical piece of furniture to the museum of the West Point Military academy.—Curtis in Inter Ocean.

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.



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Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 8, 1885

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia		11 20 p m
"	"	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon		5 46 a m
"	"	Williamsport		7 25 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore		7 52 a m
"	"	Lock Haven		8 18 a m
"	"	Renovo		9 25 a m
"	arr at	Erie		5 15 p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon		10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport		11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven		12 05 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg		11 25 a m
"	"	Montandon		1 25 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport		2 30 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		3 50 p m
"	"	Renovo		5 05 p m
"	"	Kane		9 20 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg		3 40 p m
"	"	Montandon		5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport		7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		8 05 p m
"	arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon		9 57 a m
"	"	Williamsport		10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven		11 35 a m
"	arrives	Renovo		12 30 p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore		7 29 a m
"	"	Williamsport		8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon		9 16 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane		6 15 a m
"	"	Renovo		10 10 a m
"	"	Lock Haven		11 10 a m
"	"	Williamsport		12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon		1 23 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		3 25 p m
"	"	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N	leaves	Renovo		4 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport		6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon		7 27 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg		9 40 p m
"	"	Philadelphia		4 45 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie		2 40 p m
"	"	Renovo		11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		12 03 p m
"	"	Williamsport		1 20 a m
"	"	Montandon		2 24 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia		8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with N., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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Westward. P.M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A.M	P.M.	P.M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 50
1 50	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 00		6 25	Biehl	8 45		5 34
2 08		6 32	Vicksburg	8 38		5 06
2 22		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 24		4 52
2 40		6 58	Millmont	8 12		4 38
2 48		7 05	Laurelton	8 03		4 24
3 50		7 57	Coburn	7 11		3 15
4 00		8 04	Zerby	7 04		3 03
4 15		8 15	Rising Spring	6 54		2 45
4 27		8 24	Penn Cave	6 44		2 33
4 40		8 35	Centre Hall	6 35		2 20
4 50		8 41	Gregg	6 29		2 10
5 03		8 41	Linden Hall	6 21		1 57
5 12		8 54	Oak Hall	6 16		1 48
5 19		9 00	Lemont	6 10		1 41
5 27		9 07	Dale Summit	6 03		1 33
5 43		9 16	Pleasant Gap	5 54		1 15
5 58		9 19	Axemann	5 51		1 10
6 10		9 25	Bellefonte	5 45		1 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.05 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

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—UNDERTAKING.—After April 1st 1886, I will be well prepared to attend promptly to all the business of an undertaker. Patronage respectfully solicited. tf LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Ranodyme Shedd, a wealthy pioneer of Tekousha, Michigan, killed his wife with an axe, and then fatally cut his own throat. He was 73 years of age. Domestic trouble caused the tragedy. Charles Dean, aged 33 years, shot and killed his brother Leverette, aged 35, and then committed suicide, near Elkhart, Illinois, on the 2d. There had been ill-feeling between them for some time, the cause of which is unknown.

—The President on the 3d signed the act granting the right of way to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company through the Arsenal and Naval Asylum grounds to Philadelphia.

—The Senate has confirmed H. E. Slaymaker to be postmaster at Lancaster, Penna., H. G. Ashmead postmaster at Chester, Penna., and R. Y. Watson postmaster at Milford, Delaware.

—Colonel M. S. Quay on the 3d entered upon his duties as State Treasurer, at Harrisburg.

—Argument on the motion for a new trial for Samuel Johnson, convicted of the murder of John Sharpless, at Media was on the 3d postponed by Judge Clayton until the October term of court. Argument was heard in Norristown on a motion for a new trial in the case of John M. Wilson, convicted of the murder of Daly.

—A train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad broke near Delavau Station, Illinois, on the 4th, and three lumber cars fell down an embankment. Four men were killed.

—A report comes from Winnipeg that the Yankton Sioux and other American Indians are threatening trouble and have asked Sitting Bull to join them.

—Thirteen families were made homeless by the fire in Fairview, Penna., on the 3d. The insurance includes $9000 in the American and $1000 in the Franklin Company, of Philadelphia. The paint and car shops of the Omaha Railroad at St. Paul were burned on the 3d, with the pay car and two passenger coaches. Loss, $20,000. The Home Mill, at Staffordsville, Connecticut, was burned on the 3d. Loss, $25,000. The Elkhart Paper Mill Company's factory, at Elkhart, Indiana, was burned on the 3d. Loss, $20,000.

—In the county jail at Winfield, Kansas, on the evening of the 3d, when Deputy Sheriff Herrod opened the door to lock the prisoners in their cells, they made a dash at him and knocked him down. Henry Champlin, one of the guards, fired at the gang and killed one of them named Bennett, imprisoned for counterfeiting. Champlin was then struck senseless by a blow on the head, and four prisoners convicted of or charged with horse stealing, counterfeiting and forgery, made their escape.

—At Harrisburg on the 4th, Harding and Smith, the associates of Dr. Buttermore, in the scheme to defraud the State of $12,500 for a hospital at Connellsville, were called before Judge Simonton for sentence. They said on the 3d that they did not want a new trial. The Court sentenced them to pay the cost of prosecution and to pay a fine of $200 each and to be imprisoned for one hour.

—Robert Harding, Assistant Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, committed suicide on the 3d.

—Further particulars of the Anarchist riot in Chicago show that the number killed was less than at first reported, although the details of the conflict do not lessen the atrocity of its character. Two of the wounded policemen are dead, four mortally wounded, and twenty-four suffering from dangerous wounds. There was more violence on the 5th, but on a smaller scale, a mob of men, women and children tearing out a drug store and a saloon, but wherever turbulence appeared it was quelled. The Mayor issued a proclamation, warning people against collecting in crowds, and advising them to obey the law. Four of the Anarchist leaders, who are accused of having incited the riot—the two brothers Spies, Schwab and Fielding—were arrested on the 5th. Another, Parsons, escaped the police. The office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* was raided, and it was here that Schwab and the two Spieses were captured. The twenty-five printers were also arrested. In the office were found arms and dynamite. The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Officer Deegan, killed in the riot, and the result was that the prisoners were committed without bail.

—The Bracket Block in Minneapolis, a five-story structure, to which an addition was being made, collapsed on the 5th, burying in its ruins twenty workmen. Late in the evening eleven men had been taken out, four of them dead, the others more or less injured.

—In Sandusky, Ohio, on the 5th, Gottlieb Fauth went to the house of his divorced wife and broke open the door and struck the woman on the head with an axe, fracturing her skull. Supposing her dead he laid down beside her, and cut the arteries of his left wrist with a razor. At last accounts the woman was expected to recover, Fauth to die.

—The President on the 5th nominated Calvin Goodman to be postmaster at Reading, Pa.

—Brigadier General Gabriel R. Paul, U. S. A., retired, died on the 5th in Washington, in the 75th year of his age.

—An official statement of the condition of the broken City National Bank of Williamsport, Penna., shows that the total liabilities are $285,651, including deposits of $140,500, besides the capital stock of $100,000. The assets include over $150,000 of bills discounted, $33,000 of bonds and premiums and $22,000 in real estate The liabilities exceed the assets by $51,000. It is believed that depositors will receive 25 per cent. of the amount due them in a short time.

—The situation at Chicago was improved on the 6th, there being greater confidence in the ability of the authorities to preserve the peace. The Switchmen's Union has adopted a resolution and the Knights of Labor have issued a circular denouncing the doings of the Anarchists. The search for rioters is being kept up, and fresh seizures of arms and powder are made. In one house an alleged maker of bombs, Gustav Stenge, was arrested. Discoveries were made on the 6th of attempts to start fires in the lumber district, and at five minutes before 12 o'clock on the evening of the same day two alarms of fire were struck simultaneously, one from the lumber district, the other from "the centre of the city's lowest quarter." The fires were quickly subdued.

—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 6th, considered the resolution introduced by Representative O'Neill, of Missouri, thanking Mr. Gladstone for his efforts to secure Home Rule for Ireland. No action was taken, and the discussion indicated a disposition on the part of the committee to allow the resolution to lie on the table in the committee room.

—The labor troubles were discussed on the 6th, in Cabinet meeting, and "the riots in Chicago and Milwaukee, and elsewhere, were referred to, with a view of taking such precautions for the protection of Government property as may be found necessary."

—Senator Fair, of Nevada, has sent to the Secretary of the Interior a pamphlet advocating the settlement of the Apache question by the placing of the Apaches on Santa Catalina Island, in the Pacific Ocean, about 25 miles southwest of Los Angeles, California. The island can be bought from its owner for a consideration. Mr. Fair says the climate of the island is delightful, and adds: "Should this island be purchased and the Indians placed thereon it will forever put an end to the annual summer raids of these Indians upon unprotected white settlers and their families."

—The Senate has confirmed Frank Brown to be postmaster at Baltimore.

—The President on the 6th nominated James H. McLeary, of Texas, to be Associate Justice for Montana.

—Ex-Senator David Davis, of Illinois, is reported to be dangerously ill of carbuncle, at his home in Bloomington.

—O. B. Ficklin, ex-Congressman from Illinois, died on the 5th, aged 78 years. Lieutenant H. J. Hunt, of the Navy, son-in-law of Adjutant General Drum, died at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, on the 5th.

—The rigging of the Thayer Oil Well at Washington, Penna., was fired by lightning on the 6th. The well is one of the largest in the district, having an average daily flow of 60 barrels. Coop's Foundry at Hamilton, Ontario, was damaged by fire on the 6th, to the extent of $40,000.

—Three fires were started simultaneously among wooden buildings in Shenandoah, Penna., on the 5th, but the flames were soon extinguished.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 3d, Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably the joint resolution, providing for a constitutional amendment extending the present Presidential term till the 30th of April instead of the 4th of March, 1889, and providing that the term of the Fiftieth Congress be also extended to that date. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Dolph, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported an original bill to repeal all laws providing for the pre-emption of public lands, laws allowing entries for timber culture, and for other purposes. He said it was designed to be offered as a substitute for the bill on the same subject, already reported from the committee. The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the Senate went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 4th, a number of private claim bills were considered. The Post-office Appropriation bill was resumed, and the section appropriating $800,000 for the carriage of the mails to Central and South America, China, Japan, etc., were adopted—yeas 30, nays 18. The bill was then passed finally and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments. Mr. Morgan offered resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and to lie on the table, declaring "that it is the duty of Congress to extend necessary mail facilities across the seas, from the principal ports of all foreign countries with which the United States has any considerable trade, or where trade can be profitably developed; that the duty of Congress to provide that the American people shall have the right to buy ships abroad and import them at reasonable rates of duty, and that the laws prohibiting the importation of foreign built ships are as unjust and unwise as laws would be that would prohibit the importation of all other articles of foreign manufacture." The Senate then adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 5th, Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that some arrangement should be made with the Government of Mexico adequate to the suppression of the evils growing out of the crossing of cattle over the border line between the United States and Mexico; also a copy of the resolution be sent to the President. The Inter State Commerce bill was considered. The Chair presented an order proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, making the Anti-Chinese Immigration bill and the Chinese Indemnity bill special orders for Monday, May 17th. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 6th, the Inter-State Commerce bill was considered, and various amendments were submitted. It was unanimously agreed that a vote should be taken on the bill on the 11th. Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Education and Labor reported favorably a bill applying to letter carriers the provisions of the Eight-hour law. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE

In the House on the 30th ult., a resolution was adopted setting apart May 15th, for the consideration of the Oleomargarine bill. The bill creating a Depaptment of Agriculture was discussed. The River and Harbor bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the House adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 1st Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, from the Civil Service Committee, submitted a report on a recent resolution offered by Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House by what authority the practice of permitting employes in his department to appoint substitutes is allowed. The committee, in its report, says that it can see no reason for questioning the good faith of the statement made by the acting Secretary of the Treasury, that substitution is allowed when the permanent employes are absent on account of sickness. Accepting this as a valid reason for the temporary appointment of substitutes, the committee asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. After a speech by Mr. Taulbee, denouncing the Civil Service law, Mr. Findlay moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to—yeas 114, nays 113. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill amendatory of the Chinese Immigration act; also providing indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of dry docks at certain navy yards. The Oklahoma bill was considered. Adjourned.

In the House on the 3d, conference reports on the Indian Appropriation bill and the "Fourth of July Claims" bill were agreed to. A resolution was adopted providing that on and after the 10th inst., the sessions of the House shall be from 11 A. M., until 5 P. M. A bill was introduced by Mr. Findlay of Maryland, repealing all taxes on tobacco and the manufacture and sale thereof, and by Mr. Adams, of New York, to amend the tariff law by striking out the words "woolen and worsted" from the clause which imposes a duty varying from 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem to 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem (according to the value of the article) on flannels, blankets, hoods of wool, knit goods made on knitting frames, balmorals, woolen and worsed yarns, etc. Adjourned.

In the House on the 4th, the resignation of Congressman Pulitzer, of New York, was received and laid on the table. The Campbell-Weaver contested election case was considered, and the majority resolution declaring Mr. Weaver, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was adopted. An evening session was held for the disposal of business from the Military Committee. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 5th, Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported a bill to extend the free delivery service. Mr. Gregory, of Iowa, from the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, reported adversely the Senate bill for a Commission on the Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors. Mr. Morrison, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill repealing the law allowing internal revenue collectors commissions on taxes collected on distilled spirits. A bill "for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army" was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to enlisted men in the navy and marine corps. Agreed to—yeas, 127; nays, 72. Pending action the Committee rose and a recess was taken until evening. The consideration of the bill was resumed in evening session. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 6th, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for female suffrage. It was placed on the calender. The same gentleman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely a bill "to equalize the right of fishing in the navigable waters of the United States," and it was laid on the table. The bill to create a Department of Agriculture and Labor was considered in the morning hour. The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to report back a measure appropriating eight million dollars for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, subject to the approval of the President. Rejected—yeas 85, nays 157. The bill was then passed—yeas 143, nays 102. After an unsuccessful attempt to have the Electoral Count bill taken up the House adjourned.

American Agriculture.

A grand sight is a field of corn on a hot day. I remember being upon a train in Southern Illinois which, on account of obstructions on the line, had to lie upon a siding for several hours. Nothing but corn was in sight over the great level plain. I wandered among the immense stalks, some at least fourteen feet high; a heavy dew had fallen during the night, and the hot morning sun was now well up in the heavens. Crack after crack resounded like pistol shots. It was the corn bursting its coverings. I imagined I could actually see it grow; I know I felt it do so. What would America do without its maize and cotton, the two pillars upon which its agricultural supremacy so largely depends. She is pretty sure of the future, however, for upon no other portion of the globe can these be grown to such advantage.

"MA, what is meant by 'little pitchers have long ears'?" "It is simply an expression, my dear, used by grown people sometimes when children are about. Where did you hear it?" "I heard pa say it to the nurse."

Tomorrow.

Tomorrow and tomorrow, O fair and far away,
What treasures lie when hope is high, along your shining way!
What promises all unfulfilled, what better deeds to do
Than ever yet, are softly set beneath your skies of blue.

Tomorrow and tomorrow, O sweet and far away,
Still evermore lead on before, along your shining way!
Still evermore lift up your eyes above what we have won,
To higher needs and finer deeds that we have left undone.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

"It is my opinion that that will be a match."

Mrs. Slimborn's voice expressed genuine satisfaction. Her daughter, Miss Birdie Slimborn, playing a brilliant waltz in the hotel parlor, and James Nicklespoon, Esq., engaged in turning the young lady's leaves, were the subjects of this remark.

"Then you like Mr. Nicklespoon?" Mrs. Slimborn's companion inquired.

"Oh! very much! He is a perfect gentleman, and enormously wealthy, you know."

"So I have heard," said the plain little woman in black silk and thread lace, who was evidently watching the proceedings at the piano with considerable interest; "and I have also heard," she added, "that Mr. Nicklespoon was somewhat dissipated."

"Not to speak of, I think," Mrs. Slimborn responded, a smiling face turned to the young couple at the piano. "Mr. Nicklespoon may be a little gay," she went on lightly, "but, my dear Mrs. Beaufort, you wouldn't recommend a minister for a son-in-law, would you?"

"If the minister were a good man, and your daughter loved the minister, most certainly!" the little lady replied. "If Mr. Nicklespoon were to lose his money, has he anything to depend upon, Mrs. Slimborn?" she inquired.

"Mercy on us!" the maneuvering woman exclaimed. "You don't know what you are talking about, Mrs. Beaufort! Why, Mr. Nicklespoon's place on the Hudson is worth half a million at least. Mr. Nicklespoon lose his money!"

This was so comical and preposterous a suggestion that Mrs. Slimborn was obliged to ask pardon for being so exceedingly impolite as to laugh in her companion's face.

"Your daughter is a fine pianist," Mrs. Beaufort remarked, after her neighbor's merriment had subsided.

"She ought to be," said the pianist's mamma. "We have spent thousands of dollars on her musical education. I left everything and went abroad with her for two years, just for the sake of having her perfected, you know," Mrs. Slimborn ran on. "Dear me, I did think I should die with homesickness and ennui. Birdie's teacher didn't want her to come back for two or three years more, do you think; but of course that was all nonsense.

"In what way was it nonsense?" Mrs. Beaufort inquired.

"Don't you think she can play well enough as it is? If we had been educating her for a public performer, that would have been different."

"I suppose she could teach music."

This plain lady dressed in black silk and thread lace seemed determined to be disagreeable; but as she happened to be the distinguished wife of a very wealthy and distinguished man, Mrs. Slimborn felt constrained to put up with her eccentricities.

"Birdie teach music!" Mrs. Slimborn was again very much amused. "Why, she is the most nervous creature in the world, and extremely delicate. You wouldn't think it to look at her, but Birdie cries at the least thing. This used to annoy the professors so much when we were abroad, but she is so sensitive, poor child."

"I suppose your daughter's study of music was thorough?" Mrs. Beaufort remarked.

"Well, in a way," Mrs. Slimborn replied. "I had her skip harmony and thorough bass, and all that nonsense. They weren't necessary for her, you see. We wanted her to be just what she is, a brilliant performer, able to read difficult music at sight, and all that you know."

"In other words, Mrs Slimborn, you desired your daughter to shine in society!" said the little woman in black silk.

"That's about it!" Mrs. Slimborn replied, frankly. "We mothers have a fearful responsibility, for so much depends on the way we begin with our daughters. If they are not well settled, then they have the most perfect right to blame us."

"So much depends on what you mean by well settled," "Mrs. Slimborn's neighbor remarked. "If parents educate their daughters, as they do their sons, to be self-supporting—"

"Self-supporting?" Mrs. Slimborn interrupted with a frightened expression of countenance. "You don't mean to work and take care of themselves?"

"That is precisely what I mean," the lady responded. "If, for instance, you had seen to it that your daughter had studied music so thoroughly as to be able to teach it if occasion required then you would have secured her against the future."

"Excuse me," said Mrs. Slimborn, with some coolness; "but if you will allow me make a personal matter of it, I should like to ask if you have educated your daughters on this plan?"

The little lady in black silk smiled pleasantly.

"My oldest daughter, Mrs. Slimborn," she answered, "is now perfecting herself in dressmaking. To use a more plebeian expression, she has learned a trade. She made the dress, Mrs. Slimborn, that you admired so much to-day at dinner. Her taste ran in this direction, and my aim has been to have her learn everything that can be learned of the science of dressmaking. If anything were to happen now or in the future which made it necessary for her to support herself, she could do it. My youngest daughter has graduated from college, and will return this fall to take up astronomy with the professor of that institution. To add a little to this personal narative, Mrs. Slimborn," and now the little lady laughed heartily, "it is my desire that both my daughters shall live lives of single blessedness."

"Mercy on me! old maids!" Mrs. Slimborn exclaimed.

"Old maids unless their husbands are their equals in the qualities that insure happiness to married life," said Mrs. Beaufort, earnestly. "To bury my daughters, Mrs. Slimborn," she added, "would be a light trouble compared with giving them to unprincipled and dissolute men. Wealth my daughters can live without if need be, but honor is indispensable."

The music had ceased, and Miss Birdie had walked away with her admirer. Mrs. Slimborn, a good deal dazed, and more shocked by what she had heard, excused herself, as soon as she could, and went in search of the young couple.

The next day the formal announcement was made of the engagement between James Nicklespoon, Esq., and Miss Birdie Slimborn.

That morning Mr. Nicklespoon celebrated his engagement by getting drunk.

"Boys must be boys!" Mrs. Slimborn remarked when the news came to her, and both she and her daughter commented jokingly on the young man's dissipated appearnce the next day. Mr. Nicklespoon's place on the Hudson, Mr. Nicklespoon's town house, and unlimited means fully compensated in the eyes of both mother and daughter for any and every "indiscretion" which Mr. Nicklespoon might be guilty of.

Early in the fall Mr. Nicklespoon and Miss Slimborn were married. Mrs. Beaufort, aware of the rottenness upon which this union was built, noticed with absorbing interest the career of this young couple.

It just took four years for Mr. Nicklespoon to get through with his property, and at the expiration of that time Mrs. Nicklespoon was obliged to flee to her parents not only for shelter, but for protection against the dissipated wretch to whom her mother had been in such haste to marry her. Mr. Slimborn, who had speculated on the expectation of financial assistance from his wealthy son-in law, finally failed in business, and soon after died. Mrs. Slimborn, her daughter and grandchild, are objects of charity, neither woman having the ability to contribute in the slightest manner to her own support. Mrs. Beaufort, full of pity for their misfortune, found a few music scholars for Mrs. Nicklespoon, but that lady's superficial education, notwithstanding her two years abroad, made it impossible for her to give satisfaction.

"I told you Birdie couldn't teach!" Mrs. Slimborn remarked one day to Mrs. Beaufort. "I didn't educate her for a teacher; and then her sensibilities are much too fine for such drudgery."

"It wasn't any use to say anything to her," Mrs. Beaufort remarked afterward; "but it seems to me the story of these two women ought to be written. Perhaps some mother who reads it will think less of her daughter's marriage and more of her education. If mothers would only find out what their girls are fitted for and then see to it that they learn thoroughly whatever they take up, always with self-support in view, a world of misery would be saved. Marriage under most conditions is a lottery," she continued; "and the proper education of our girls is the only thing in life that will ever make it less so."

Electric Lamps for Parisian Carriages.

The success of the incandescent electric lamp for private carriages in Paris, as a substitute for candles and oil lamps is pronounced complete. Not only the regular side-lights are included in this plan, but the interior of the vehicle is illuminated by a lamp sufficiently powerful to read by, and in some instances a similar lamp is placed for novelty on the head of the horse. The lamps are connected by wires with small accumulators placed under the driver's seat. They are small in size, being only about eight inches square and four inches high, each of such accumulators being able to supply a lamp of five candle power for the space of some six hours. During the day they are removed and charged with electricity from a dynamo machine or otherwise, and at night they are ready for use.

Walk as if you were conscious that your body has a soul in it.

AUTOGRAPHS AND STAMPS.

The Demands Made Upon Public Officials.

There are two kinds of hunters in addition to the ever present office hunters that public officials cannot escape—the autograph seeker and the postage stamp collector. A change of administration brings to the front the entire army of the former and they continue their attacks until the close of the administration, when the signatures of ex-officials are not so much in demand. The desk of the President's door-keeper, which stands at the door of the cabinet room, is never free from autograph albums. Sometimes there are several piles of them. Charles Loeffner, the door-keeper, has his hands full in complying with the many requests that are made of him to secure autographs. The President's signature is first obtained on the proper page, a certain place being marked in the book for each autograph desired. Afterwards the cabinet officers are caught as they come from the President's office, and find that the easiest way out of the scrape is to sit down and scratch off their names. The signatures of other men of prominence are secured in the same way, and when they are all in the albums are returned to their owners. Requests for autographs by mail are received every day in the different departments. At the Department of Justice the requests for the autograph of the Attorney General range from one to six daily. Only one writer in about ten thinks of inclosing a stamp. The majority of the letters, therefore, find their way into the waste basket, although some are answered in something of the following manner: "I am directed to inform you that there is no money available by the Department of Justice for paying postage for autographs." Those who want the autograph very much take the hint, and send back a stamp. One person sent back an answer the other day in which he inclosed a postage stamp, with the remark that he was glad to see that the Attorney General took such a broad and business-like view of his official duties. Most writers object to paying six cents for postage, for that is what it will cost them if they neglect to inclose the stamp in the first place. A request was received the other day for "the autograph of the Attorney General, written by himself personally." The stamp mania has decreased somewhat in the past few years, and is confined mainly to school boys, who take Saturday mornings for a tour of the Departments. Some of the officials get to know the bright, happy faces of the youngsters, and take occasion during the week to lay by for them some canceled stamps from the foreign mails. Persons who make the collection of stamps a business occasionally are heard from, but they go at it in a business-like way, and cause comparatively little annoyance. A short time ago an advertisement appeared in the local papers offering $5 for a complete set of Department of Justice stamps. The officials could not understand why the school boys attacked the department with such an increased force, until one of them happened to see the advertisement. Boys, in speaking of stamps, always refer to them by the name of the country or place to which they belong. A little fellow called upon the chief clerk of the Department of Justice the other day, and said: "Please sir, give me a Department of Justice." He couldn't understand for some time the reply that the country possessed but one such department, and that was in daily use. He finally explained it was a department stamp he wanted, and not the department itself.

Truthful Fish Tales.

It is estimated by the California fish commissioners that $3,000,000 worth of fish is annually exported from the waters of that State to China by Chinese fishermen.

Two lakes at Lynn, Conn., contained a bountiful supply of perch and pickerel three years ago. They were stocked with black bass. Now the pickerel have disappeared, but black bass are plentiful.

A fish caught near Gloucester, Mass. was about eight inches long, and looked somewhat like a miniature sperm whale, with a head resembling an animal's and a true whale's tail. It is a mystery to the fishermen.

A fisherman says he has frequently caught two fish on one hook in the waters of Long Island Sound, one of the fish having seized hold of the other's tail. He thinks that certain fish have a habit of steering each other through strong currents in this manner. When taken out of the water exhaustion causes them to tighten their hold, and thus the angler is enabled to land them.

The Greenland shark is hunted principally for its liver. It is caught on a hook baited with seal fat or half-decayed horseflesh. The flesh of the shark when fresh is indigestible and unwholesome; when dried it has a flavor like that of old cheese. It is usually prepared for food by a process of fermentation, the flesh being buried in the ground. When fermented the meat is slimy and jelly-like.

Mackerel are frequently found under the swimming-bells of medusæ, and it has been established that they eat off the points of the latter's tentacles. It is remarkable that the mackerel can live unharmed close to the medusæ, and even prey upon them, when much larger fish are frequently found dead from contact with them. The mackerel gains food and also protection from these poisonous swimming-bells.

Hymn to the Mountain.

Within the hollow of thy hand—
  This wooded dell half up the height,
  Where streams take breath mid-way in flight—
Here let me stand.

Here warbles not a lowland bird,
  Here are no babbling tongues of men;
  Thy rivers rustling through the glen,
Alone are heard.

Above no pinion cleaves its way,
  Save when the eagle's wing, as now,
  With sweep imperial shades thy brow,
Beetling and gray.

The happy vapors, where they lie,
  Look upward to thy blue intense,
  And in the glory scattered thence,
Worship and die.

Thine is serenity complete;
  Tempests and thunders jar below,
  And rain-drops curve their radiant bow
Even at thy feet.

What thoughts are thine, majestic peak?
  And moods that were not born to chime
  With poets' ineffectual rhyme,
And numbers weak?

The green earth spreads thy gaze before,
  And the unfailing skies are brought
  Within the level of thy thought,
There is no more.

The stars salute thy rugged crown
  With syllables of twinkling fire,
  Like choral burst from distant choir
Their psalm rolls down.

And I, within this temple niche,
  Like statue set where prophets talk,
  Catch strains they murmer as they walk,
And I am rich.

THE MYSTERY OF HOLLY HOUSE.

In the romantic and picturesque region of the White Mountains stands a large, fine hotel, which once was the popular resort for miles around for tourists and summer boarders, whom the beauty and healthfulness of the place brought to that vicinity.

Holly House was known far and near as furnishing the best accommodations, the most courteous attention and the greatest amount of pleasure excursions, of any hotel in or about the place. Yet Holly House stands to-day emptied and deserted—gloomy and forbidding—among its joyous sister hotels; for around it clusters the horrors of a mysterious tragedy which cannot be forgotten.

The story is as follows: In the summer of 187—, Holly House was filled with more than its usual number of wealthy and fashionable guests. Among the number was Mrs. James Hunter, with her two daughters, Beatrice and Theodora.

Beatrice, or Trix, as she was called by relatives and intimate friends, was a quiet girl of twenty-three or four, rather plain, though lady-like and attractive in manner. Theo, on the contrary, was a beauty; one of the beauties of whom one cannot tire—a beauty made of rippling smiles, girlish blushes that came and went on the sparkling, changing face, and the joyous laugh and springing step of unconscious, happy girlhood.

Yes, Theo was a glad, always welcome, creature, a universal favorite, the young loving her for her ever ready and genial spirits, the old for the sweet touch of reverent respect and kindliness which marked her intercourse with her elders. And yet on this sweet and happy girl fell the terrible tragedy of Holly House.

On the night of the nineteenth of August, a grand hop had been given at the hotel; Trix and Theo were both present: Trix, who was passionately fond of dancing, enjoying herself in the ball room, Theo, more fond of the romantic and sentimental, spending the evening strolling up and down the piazza or chatting in some remote and moon-lit corner, now with this one, now with that.

As the hour grew later Trix sought out her sister, and finding her comfortably ensconced in a corner talking with young Harry Gardner, warned her of the lateness of the hour, and advised her in a kind, elder-sisterly manner, to retire.

Theo promised to obey in five minutes so Trix left her and retired to her own room.

The five minutes had lengthened into a half hour when Theo came up stairs humming gayly.

"Good-night, Trix!" she cried, rapping lightly on her sister's door as she passed.

"Good-night, Theo!" was the response; then Theo passed down the hall to her own room, and Trix heard the door shut and fastened behind her.

In the morning Trix was late at breakfast; but late as it was Theo was still later, and not having yet appeared below stairs. Ten o'clock came and passed, and the half hour had rung from the parlor clock, when Trix, growing uneasy, rapped at the door of her sister's room. No response greeted her summons. Growing thoroughly alarmed, she called for aid and demanded that the door be forced.

It was done, and the sight which met their eyes was horrible to witness. Theo was sitting before the dressing-bureau, her hair hanging about her shoulders, quite dead. The expression of her face was one of unspeakable horror; the eyes were starting from their sockets, and about the fair, white neck were the marks of eight fingers showing how poor Theo had met her death. Her dress had been removed—evidently before anything had occurred to disturb her as it was carefully turned wrong side out and laid across a chair, beneath which stood the little white shoes. Upon one foot was found a black slipper from which the buckle and bow were missing; the other slipper could not be found. No sign of a struggle could be seen. The murderer had probably stolen upon his victim as she sat before the mirror brushing her hair, and the deathgrip was upon her throat when she first saw his face in the glass.

Nothing of value was missing as far as could be determined, though at the other end of the room were several articles taken from a drawer in a table, a feather torn to shreds, some lace, a pair of gloves, and also the missing bow of the slipper, with its buckle broken in half, and the hair-brush which the dead girl would seem to have been using. The door—the only door in the room—was found as before stated, securely locked, and both windows were closed, though not fastened.

A noted doctor examined the body, and decided that the unfortunate girl must have met her terrible fate within an hour after going to her room—that is, about two o'clock.

Then skilled detcetives were sent for, who thoroughly examined the room, but were unable to find the slightest clue to the mystery. No theory as to the way the murderer left the room could be given. No human being could scale a smooth perpendicular of forty feet with nothing to give a foothold, and nothing save a flag-pole ten feet distant was there to afford the slightest help.

Trix, being sworn, testified to what has already been stated.

Harry Gardner swore that he had sat upon the piazza with the murdered girl till a late hour—could not tell exactly how late—thought about one o'clock, it might have been later. Theo had refused to remain longer; had bidden him good-night, and ran up stairs humming as she went.

Cross-examined, confessed that he had accompanied the girl to the head of the first flight of stairs—kissed her when he bade her good-night—went down the hall to the left toward his own room, while Theo ran up the hall to the right and up another flight of stairs. Was not engaged to Miss Hunter; had known her about two years; never had written to her in his life.

Mr. Rowland was sworn.

"I am a boarder in the hotel; was upon the piazza until a late hour on the night of the nineteenth. Saw Miss Hunter and Mr. Gardner sitting in the corner; heard them laugh, but could not hear their conversation; should judge it was agreeable from the tones of their voices; looked at my watch; it was ten minutes after one. Was near enough to touch the young lady as she passed me to go up stairs; saw Mr. Gardner follow her up stairs; started to go up also; heard them whisper for a moment on the first landing, then heard her run up the second flight singing, and him go down the first hall."

In vain did clever detectives strive to discover some clue to the murder—some motive which should lead to the detection of the guilty party; days and weeks passed and none was discovered.

Poor Theo was laid in her quiet grave, and Trix and her mother, more sorrowful than pen can tell; journeyed homeward to grieve in silence over their dear one.

A year passed slowly by. The season once more opened, and R—was again full of summer boarders. The house where poor Theo had met her death was closed—the terrible tragedy had ruined it; but other houses were opened, and were so full of beauty and life and gayety as though death and sorrow were unknown in this lovely spot.

Harry Gardner was once more among the guests. Hunting and fishing were excellent in this place, and why should he shun it? True, he had flirted with and liked the girl, and her death had shocked and grieved him terribly; but after all she was nothing to him; and so he came where pleasure and inclination called him.

He found it less pleasant than he thought, and the foolish flirtations were unendurable and hops were terrible bores, for some way such pleasures called up poor Theo's rigid and horrified face, set in the everlasting type of death, and he could not indulge in them; it was too horrible. But he was a hunter, and with his gun over his shoulder he spent day after day roaming here and there after game.

One day having gone much farther than usual, he was overtaken by a heavy thunder shower and, looking about him, discovered a tiny hut—the only place at which to apply for shelter.

A summons at the door brought forth a man with rough appearance and unshaven though kindly face, who, hearing of his condition, bade him enter.

"I am not used to seeing people much," he said, "I and Banjo lives mostly alone. I likes it better. But I hope I hain't got above giving welcome to my kind when they fall in my way."

"Do you live here all alone?" asked Harry.

"Yes; all but Banjo; he's my son."

"But how do you live?" queried Gardner.

"Well, I raise my own corn and taters," was the reply; and I goes to the village once in a while for what else I need."

"And your son; does he always stay with you?"

"Oh, yes," with a grin. "I only goes about twice a year, so I lock Banjo up when I go. He's a little peculiar, my son is. But I'll git you something to eat, and then I'll introduce him."

With the best intentions the strange recluse set about providing for the wants of his guest, baking a hoe cake with great dexterity, and cooking some bacon and potatoes with neatness and cleverness.

After his guest had done ample justice to the humble but welcome fair, the old man seated himself upon a rude stool and began to talk:

"I used to be a circus performer," he said, "but the world kinder went back on me arter the old woman died; things did not seem cheerful like. So Banjo and me concluded to slide. I didn't have no friends 'cept Banjo, and so we wasn't missed much. Come, I want to show you my boy."

Taking the candle he led the way to a small outer room, and presented Harry, to his great astonishment, to a gigantic ape chained in the corner.

"He was a mighty clever performer! Could jump farther than any ape I ever seed! I had taught him all manner of tricks, and always found him straight and square mister. I used to see plenty of folks; but I've dropped 'em all; I don't even read a paper any more—I'm sick of humans and their doin's, and I steer away from 'em; I hain't got no troubles no more—me and Banjo hain't! I'm satisfied!

"About a year ago," he continued, after they had returned to the main room, "I thought I'd lost Banjo for good. I had to go to the village, and I left Banjo shut up at home. Wall, when I got back, he was gone. I hunted all over, but I couldn't find him no where. About three in the morning he came home, looking sly and vicious—more so than I ever seen him; and what do you think he brought? You'd never guess, See here!"

Opening the table-drawer he drew out—a little black slipper with a velvet bow and steel clasp!

Harry Gardner gazed at the little shoe in mute horror, for in it he recognized the missing mate to the one found in Theo Hunter's room. Here, then, was the mystery solved, here the murderer in the shape of a loathsome animal, irresponsible for the deed.

The secret was never made known. No good could possibly come from making public the discovery. Gardner told the story to his host, whose hermit-like life had prevented his hearing of it, and warned him of the necessity of guarding well so dangerous a creature.

And Theo sleeps quietly in her lowly grave, while her mother and sister sorrow in their distant home, never guessing the secret of that terrible night at Holly House.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Nearly 300,000,000 Required---One Kind 40 Cents Per 1,000.

A special despatch from Washington says: Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has completed the proposals for bids for making stamped envelopes for the next four years. On May 1 every four years these bids are advertised for, and the competition is more active and hair-splitting than for any other government contract, as it is the largest single contract which the department makes. For twelve years the Plimpton Envelope Company, of Hartford, Conn., and the Morgan Envelope Company of Springfield, Mass., have had the making of stamped envelopes. Since the Government began in 1851 to sell stamped envelopes there has been a steady increase in the amount required each year, until the Government has for several years been selling more envelopes than all other producers combined. Last year 279,000,000 stamped envelopes, worth $5,773,000, were sold. With every letting the size of the contract increases and the price of envelopes is reduced. Envelopes which in 1869 cost $4.80 per thousand can now be sold for $1.80 per thousand, and the extra letter size which then cost $6, are now sold for $2.40.

The proposals this year provide a greater variety of paper and a number of new grades. It was found that people preferred to buy the best quality of envelopes rather than the medium sorts, while no cheap grade was provided. This time a plain, ungummed manila envelope has been called for which can be sold for forty cents a thousand. This meets the demand of circular advertisers, which is a large one, monopolized hitherto by private dealers. Two sizes, called baronial, about 3 by 4 inches, have been inserted for the benefit of the ladies who like to use fancy note papers. The size most used is the plain white or amber known as No. 5, 3½ by 6 5-16 inches. Of this, for the year ending March 31st, 130,475,000 were required, more than twice as many as any other kind used.

Bidders are required to give a bond for $200,000 that they will go on with the contract if it is awarded to them. The contractor is required to do the work under the supervision of a Government agent. The composition of the paper must be according to Government formulæ. Rags must be kept in the beater engines not less than sixteen hours and jute not less than ten. The water-mark, which has been a large monogram "U. S. P. O. D." will be changed to a small plain "U. S." The cost for the supply of stamped envelopes is reduced by this year's proposals 20 per cent. In 1882 the reduction was 7 per cent. and in 1878, 20 per cent.

The proposals for department supplies, in which for years a general right and left stealing went on, have been completed by Chief Clerk Nash, and make a reduction of $25,000 in the total, which is about $250,000. The three appropriations for the department, the offices and the postal service, have heretofore caused three separate lettings. They are now consolidated in one. The loophole through which much of the stealing has been done was exigency buying. Whenever a sudden demand came up which the contractor could not meet the law authorizes the Postmaster-General to go into open market and buy. In this way some firms had a fat trade. Postmaster General Vilas has inserted a clause in the contract this year by which, if he is compelled to go into the open market, all excess in price over and above the contractor's bid shall be deducted from what is due him on his contract.

Facts About Fires.

A diagram graphically showing the known causes of fire and the proportion they bear to the whole number of fires which have occured in the United States during the past year has been issued by a New York insurance company. A large segment of a circle, more than one-fourth of the whole represents fires attributed to incendiarism. Another interesting feature of the diagram is the proportion allotted to fires which in insurance circles are of preventable origin. In this is not included incendiarism.

Next to incendiarism, the most fruitful source of fire is the defective flue. Startling as it may seem, these two causes equal almost all the others in the space they occupy on the diagram. Among the other sources of fire which are given prominence are: Explosions of lamps and lanterns, carelessness, lightning, matches, sparks, and spontaneous combustion. No mean burden is placed on "tramps," while fire works and fire crackers have almost as much to answer for. "Ashes" do not show up as prominently as "stoves and stove pipes," but they have caused more destruction of property than "gas jets." "Cigar stubs" destroyed as much in value as "furnaces," and almost rank with "prairie and forest fires" in annihilating national wealth.

The major portion of preventable fires, the circular states, could have been prevented with reasonable prudence and foresight. To this end these suggestions are made:

Good foundations and careful pointing of joints inside and outside of flues; the use of metal receptacles for matches used and unused; the use of high-grade oils in lamps; substituting "thoughtfulness" for "carelessness;" burning greasy, oily or paint rags to prevent spontaneous combustion, and numerous other minor attentions to seemingly trivial things.

LEGAL ANECDOTES.

Wise, Witty and Pungent Sayings of Bench and Bar.

The writer remembers hearing of a gentleman who, not wishing to pay the legal and recognized fee for a consultation with his lawyer, devised an expedient whereby he expected to gain the information he required without the usual cost. He accordingly invited the man "learned in the law" to dine at his house on a particlar evening, as a friend and old acquaintance. The lawyer gladly accepted the invitation, and attended at the house of his friend and client promptly to the minute. The conversation for some time was very general and agreeable, and by it the shrewd client, by hinting and suggesting, at last drew the lawyer out into a learned and explicit dissertation upon the subject the host wished to be informed upon. The client, pleased, satisfied, and smiling, chuckled in his sleeve, thinking how nicely he had wormed out the advice desired and pumped his lawyer free of cost.

The feast over, the lawyer departed, equally pleased, and, both being satisfied, all went merry as a marriage bell. But a few days aferward the client received a letter from his lawyer informing him that the charge for professional consultation and advice was 13 shillings and 4 pence, and would he "kindly attend to the payment of same at his earliest convenience and oblige." The client was wild—caught in his own trap; but, being determined to outwit the lawyer and gain his own ends, he forwarded to the latter a bill for "dinner, wines and accessories supplied" on the 16th inst., amounting to 13 shillings and 4 pence, saying that if he would settle the inclosed bill he should only be too pleased and happy to settle the lawyer's little bill. The lawyer retorted by threatening to commence an action against my host for selling wines without a license unless his (the lawyer's) bill was immediately paid. Do I need to say that the lawyer was victorious.

When I was a boy I heard of a lawyer who was called up in the middle of a cold winter's night to draw up the will of an old farmer who lived some three miles away, and who was dying. The messenger had brought a cart to convey the lawyer to the farm, and the latter in due time arrived at his destination. When he entered the house he was immediately ushered into the sick-room, and he then requested to be supplied with pen, ink and paper. There was none in the house! The lawyer had not brought any himself, and what was he to do? Any lead pencil? he inquired. No; they had none. The farmer was sinking fast, though quite conscious. At last the legal gentleman saw chalked up on the back of the bedroom door column upon column of figures in chalk. These were milk "scores" or "shots." He immediately asked for a piece of chalk, and then, kneeling on the floor, he wrote out concisely upon the smooth hearth-stone the last will and testament of the dying man. The farmer subsequently died. The hearth-stone will was sent to the principal registry in London, with special affidavit, and was duly proved, the will being deposited in the archives of the registry. I may mention that the law does not state upon what substance or with what instrument a will must be written.

There was once a plain outspoken judge, who addressing the jury, said: "Gentlemen of the jury, in this case, the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible, and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

It was once reported to the notorious Judge Jeffries that the Prince of Orange was on the point of entering into the country, and that he was preparing a manifesto as to his inducements and objects in so doing. "Pray, my Lord Chief Justice," said a gentleman present, "what do you think will be the heads of this manifesto?" "Mine will be one," he grimly replied.

An undoubted alibi was sometime ago successfully proved in an American court as follows:

"And you say you are innocent of the charge of stealing this rooster from Mr. Jones?" queried the Judge.

"Yes sir; I am innocent—as innocent as a child."

"You are confident you did not steal the rooster from Mr. Jones."

"Yes, sir; and I can prove it."

"How can you prove it?"

"I can prove that I didn't steal Mr. Jones' rooster, Judge, because I stole two hens from Mr. Graston the same night, and Jones lives five miles from Graston's."

"The proof is conclusive," said the Judge, "discharge the prisoner."

It is said that the other day a client received the following bill from his lawyer: "Attending and asking you how you did, 6 shillings 8 pence; attending you on the pier when you desired me to look through a piece of smoked glass, 6 shillings 8 pence; looking through the same, 6 shillings 8 pence; rubbing my eye, which watered, 13 shillings 4 pence; attending at luncheon, when you praised the sandwiches and asked me to partake thereof, 6 shillings 8 pence; consulting and asking my opinion thereon, when I said they were very good, 6 shillings 8 pence." Most probably the client treated this as a joke, or perhaps it drove him to extremities.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a counsel in a suit about a herd of hogs, "there were just thirty-six hogs in that drove; please to remember that fact—thirty-six hogs; just exactly three times as many as there is in that jury box, gentleman." We are informed that the counsel did not win his case. The jury were not so pig-headed.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said an Irish barrister, "It will be for you to say whether this defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity."

We have heard of several cases of female ingenuity in aiding the escape of prisoners; Here is one: The criminals were handcuffed, and with their escort were awaiting the train which would convey them to the county jail. Suddenly a woman rushed through the crowd of spectators with a shower of tears, and cried out: "Kiss me good-by, Ned!" the escort good naturedly allowed the process of osculation to be performed, and the Sheriff smiled feelingly. The woman passed a key from her own to the prisoner's mouth, with which he undid the "bracelets," and escaped while the train was in motion.

There is a girl who seems to have queer notions of breach-of-promise cases, for she threatens to sue her own father for breach of promise! She explains that the old gentleman first gave his consent to her marriage with her lover and then withdrew it, and that in consequence her beau got tired of waiting and has gone off with another girl.

"Prisoner at the bar" said the Judge to a man on his trial for murder, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" "Judge," replied the prisoner, "there has been altogether too much said already. I knew all along somebody would get hurt if these people didn't keep their mouths shut. It might as well be me, perhaps, as anybody else. Drive on, Judge, and give me as little sentiment as you can get along on. I can stand hanging, but I hate gush."

THE ART OF FINDING.

A Man Who Makes his Living by Keeping His Eyes Upon the Pavement.

"If you can get that queer-looking duck to talk, he may give you a wrinkle," said a policeman to a reporter, pointing out a man whom the reporter had often seen loitering around the newspaper offices as the last of the reporters, editors, and compositors bend their steps homeward. His age was probably about 45, although the weather-beaten look of his face made him seem older than he really was. His slight figure was bent forward at the shoulders, and his eyes were closely bent upon the pavement as he walked slowly along.

"I don't want no compeditors in my biz," he said, "tho' 'taint every one who'd have the perseverance or the gifts to follow it. I'm a finder, that's what I am, and I'm a monopolist."

"What is a finder" asked the reporter.

"I'm a finder of things that are lost, that is I hunts for 'em a good deal oftener than I finds 'em. You ain't no idea how many valuable things is lost every day in this city—jewels, watches, purses, rolls of money, dogs and children. Not half the folks who loses thinks to advertise, but some does. They rush to the newspaper offices, and I waits here to get the earliest copies and read the advertisements."

"Is it possible you find things that have been lost so many hours before?"

Sometimes, but not often. If I makes a good hit once in two weeks I'm satisfied. Just as often I don't make one in a month. You see, the ad. says very gen'lly, lost 'tween somewhere and somewhere,' Well, I goes and I paces that district, and my eyes has got so sharp that they can tell the glint of a di'mond or any stone from a bit of broken glass on the darkest night. Why, you and lots of people walks over lost things every day and never sees 'em. You walks with your eyes in the air a fixed on the folks and the windows, or the pavement 100 feet ahead of you. Mine is always close by my own feet and I walks mighty slow. The gutters is the great place for lost things; they get dropped there by women who are allus in a flurry crossing roads, or they get knocked in by feet or dresses. Only the other day I was crossing a street and saw a muddy bit of cardboard lying in the gutter. Ten thousand people would have passed it by, but I saw what looked like a pin sticking in it. I grabbed it, turned it over, and there, sure enough, was a gold breastpin set with pearls—stunners too."

THE STRAUSS BROTHERS.

Something About the Trio of Musicians.

A writer says: I hear that Johann Strauss is about to embody the musical reminiscencesof his youth in an opera, the leading *motivi* of which are to be revivals of dance-tunes composed by him when he was a lad, studying engineering against his will. His boyhood, as well as that of his brothers, Joseph and Edward, was spent under the roof that sheltered his renowned father, whom, however, he seldom saw; for his parents had separated, and for many years lived in different stories of the same house, the Strauss boys having been judicially assigned to their mother's care. All three developed remarkable musical ability at an early age, and, when still in round jackets, were familiar figures in several musical *saloons* of Vienna, where they constantly played their father's compositions, and sometimes their own. Their musical feats, of course reached Strauss's ears, much to his gratification; but he made no sign until, several months having elapsed since he first became aware that they were acquiring celebrity, it struck him one day as absurd and unnatural that he should be about the only musician in the Kaiserstadt who had never heard any of his own sons' compositions. Forthwith he sent a message to his wife, who occupied apartments above his own, but two flights higher, to the effect that he would esteem it a favor if she would permit his sons to pay him a visit.

His request was granted at once, and the three boys were ushered into their father's presence. But strange to say, the "Waltz King" (as the Viennese had christened Strauss the elder) had no piano-forte in his rooms. What was to be done? After some hesitation he decided upon sending another message upstairs to Mamma Strauss to lend him her piano for an hour or two. Presently down came the piano, and the boys began to play—first their father's music and their own. The old man's delight was unbounded; he embraced them over and over again, gave them his blessing and then sent them back to their mother, together with the piano and his "compliments and thanks."

Knowledge may be power, but the dancing man can give the Greek professor points, and then double-discount him, in society.

FROM GARRET TO PALACE.

A Poor Detroiter Falls Heir to an Immense Fortune.

In a few poorly furnished rooms in the upper story of an old, dilapidated brick building on the northwest corner of Abbott and Sixth streets, Detroit, lives an old man named Peter Kavanagh, his wife and daughter. Up to a few days ago they considered themselves poor indeed, but by a turn in the wheel of fortune they now find themselves grown suddenly rich.

Mr. Kavanagh was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1824, of poor parents, who had besides himself a beautiful daughter, Mary Ann. At the age of 20 young Kavanagh married, and in 1855 sailed for America, leaving his wife and family in Ireland. In the meantime his sister's beauty had attracted the attention of a wealthy lady, who engaged her as waiting maid and took her on an extended tour through the old countries. The brother and sister thus became separated.

The young man soon found employment here as advance agent for a traveling showman called "McCallister, the Wizard," with whom he worked for three years, saving enough money to send for his family. On their arrival they settled in London, Ont., and he engaged in the wholesale rag business. In this he was not successful and lost every dollar he had in the world. His two sons, Peter and Thomas, who had then nearly reached manhood, came to the "States," whither they were soon afterward followed by their parents and sister.

They settled in Detroit, but did not seem to have much better luck, as the father could not get anything to do and had to depend on the children. Their daughter Mary Ann met with an accident in a manufacturing establishment, which made it impossible for her to do any work, and made it all the harder for the old folks to make ends meet. The old man had given up all hopes of hearing from his sister, as he had heard no tidings of her for twenty years, the correspondence having at that time closed in a peculiar manner. Coming home one evening a little out of humor he found his wife reading a letter.

"Who is that letter from that you are reading?" he asked.

"Why, Peter," she replied, "it is a letter from your sister, who is now in Paris, and it also contains a directed envelope."

Without saying a word he took the package from her hand and threw it into the fire. Thus was lost the only clew to his sister's whereabouts. Imagine the feelings of the aged couple, at whose door poverty was rapping, when they received, a few days ago, from a young man whom they had brought up in Canada, and who is now in the northern part of Michigan, a marked copy of the Hamilton Spectator of April 1, which contained the following:

"Peter Kavanagh, late of London, Ont., son of Lawrence and Mary Kavanagh, and brother of Mary Ann Kavanagh (Mrs. Goddolph), late of Sydney, New South Wales, deceased, is heir to an estate worth a million dollars left him by his said sister. Peter can learn all the particulars by applying to Cameron & Breadley, barristers, 336 George street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia."

"I could hardly speak when I received it," said the old man, trying to suppress his emotion, "but there is no doubt that I am the man, as I answer the description in every particular."

"How do you think your sister became so wealthy." asked the reporter.

"I do not know," he answered, "unless some rich man fell in love with her for her beauty, and took her to live in Anstralia. But, however, she got it. God knows it did not come to me any too soon, as I am in pretty straitened circumstances. I am too old to reap much benefit by it, but those after me, and especially her (pointing to the crippled daughter), can use it to good advantage."

Mr. Kavanagh is about to place the settling of the matter in the hands of a reliable law firm in this city, and expects to have the money in a few months.

Why the Organ was Locked.

The other day a household was made proud and happy by the introduction of a cabinet organ. The mother could play a little, and as there was a "popular collection of music" included in the purchase, she lost no time in getting every note and stop into practice. The organ groaned and wheezed and complained with the most astonishing of music, night and day, day and night for a week. Then one morning there was a knock at the door, and a little girl from the next house shrilly said:

"Please marm, mother wants to know if you won't lend her your music book?"

This was a surprising request, inasmuch as the woman next door was known to be organless. After gasping once or twice the amateur organist asked:

"What does she want of it?"

The child hadn't been loaded for this question, so she straightforwardly replied:

"I don't know, I'm sure, only I heard mother tell father that if she had hold of the book for a day or two mebbe somebody could get a rest."

The woman softly shut the door in the little girl's face, and went and carefully locked the cabinet organ with a brass key.

Statemen's Ages.

Somebody who has figured on the subject gives the ages of our own most distinguished public men as follows: Simon Cameron leads in point of years. He is eighty-seven. Morrill is seventy-six; Edmunds, fifty-eight; "Pig Iron" Kelley, seventy-two; Randall, fifty-eight; McKinley, forty-two; John Sherman, sixty-three; Lamar, sixty-one; Tom Reed, forty-seven; Blaine, fifty-six; Cleveland forty-nine; Carlisle, fifty-one; Beck, sixty-four; Ingalls, fifty-three; Holman, sixty-four; Schurz, fifty-seven; Voorhees, fifty-nine; Morrison, sixty-one; Logan, sixty; Bayard, fifty-six; Hawley, sixty; Garland, fifty-four, and Sunset Cox, sixty-two.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 19, 1886.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance, $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

Germans.

New Dress Stuffs, Lace Boudes, Camels' Hair French Curls, Satines, Batiste, Crinkled Seersuckers, and Manilla Cloth.

In White Goods and Embroideryes we certainly lead.

Our stock of Glassware and beautiful Ornaments, suitable for wedding and Birthday Presents, is complete.

Fine Ba'brigan Underwear for Ladies and Men.

Merchants' Place, Bellefonte.

D. GARMAN & SON.

D. GARMAN & SON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——County Grange meets in Milesburg, Tuesday, 25 inst.

——Good assortment of bird cages for sale at Murray's drug store. tf

——The foreman of the construction train, Mr. Gray, had an arm crushed at Spring Mills, on Thursday last while coupling cars.

——Kennedy & Shires are selling a new improved fence machine. Every farmer manufactures his fence right on his own ground with this apparatus.

——The best thing to go for—the Philadelphia Branch for a suit of clothes, cheaper and better than anywhere in the state.

——George A. Runk, of Spring Mills, on Monday, started on a trip to Philadelphia, which will extend from thence to California where he will remain several months.

——John A. Rupp, of Lemont, represents the Odd Fellows' lodge of that place at the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Harrisburg, this week.

——Rev. J. H. Kerr will preach a memorial sermon at Spring Mill, May 23, at 10½ a. m. All are invited.

——A memorial sermon will be delivered by Rev. King, Sunday evening, 30 instant, at Centre Hall.

——May 30, Memorial Day, comes on Sunday this year. Arrangements, therefore, been made to decorate the graves of deceased soldiers on Saturday previous. See program in another column.

——Best $3 gents' fine shoes, made of the best calf-skin, glove kid tops, oak leather bottoms, stitched with silk, equal to most of the $4 and $5 shoes sold, and warranted not to rip; warranted just as represented in every particular, sold by Graham & Son, Bellefonte. 2

——On Wednesday morning last, the train west killed two calves and knocked a dog about 200 feet through the air into Penns Creek, from which he swam, and will hereafter keep off the track.

Keller's Catarrh Remedy, the greatest remedy ever discovered for malaria, has never failed to cure a single case. One bottle is generally sufficient. See advertisement in another column.

——The Lewisburg University 9 went to State College on Wednesday by rail, to play a match game with the State College team. State College came out ahead 3 to 1. Next the State College team will go to Lewisburg where it will be their fate to get licked, as every rooster fights best on his own dunghill. The Lewisburg boys tell us they received handsome treatment from the State College folks.

——For boys' suits you will find the Philad. Branch at the top of the trade for something nice, cheap and latest in style.

——The night after the burning of the Oak Hall mill, the Houserville factory was discovered to be on fire, and had burned through a door before it was discovered. Timely assistance put it out.

——Centre Hall and Spring Mills are arranging for a game of ball at Spring Mills on Decoration day. 'Spect some will be out on a strik that day, sure.

——In last week's REPORTER we made mention of a band of traveling Turks that passed through here. The *Watchman* says speaking of the children that were carried in a bag on horseback: The smaller of the two, when the party were near General Beaver's residence, gave a gasp and died, and we understand was left for the time being on the horse. What disposition was made of the remains afterwards, we have been unable to learn. The unfortunate, or rather fortunate child was, we suppose, about 2 years old.

——What you can't get in the line of ready-made clothing at the Philad. Branch, whether for men or boys, is not worth having. Lewins always has everything in style, with one price for all, goods guaranteed as represented, 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

——"The Boy Orator," D. H. Burwell, will orate in the Ev. church, on Sunday evening, 23, under the direction of the Good Templars. He is said to be an influential speaker, youthful in appearance and small in stature. Thus far the entertainments given by the G. T. have been highly interesting and the one announced above promises to keep pace with the rest. Admision free.

What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly clean and glossy.—Mrs. E. Sweeny, Chicago. may

DEATH OF ROBERT G. BRETT.

Prothonotary Brett, of this county, died on last Thursday night, at his home in Bellefonte. Mr. Brett was a citizen of Ferguson township and was elected to the position he held two years ago. His health began to fail shortly after he took possession of the office and many of his friends feared he would not live out his term. He died of consumption.

Mr. Brett was a gentleman of kind nature and genial disposition which gained for him hosts of friends, especially in his own neighborhood where he was best known. He proved an efficient prothonotary so far as his health permitted him to give the office his attention, and during his inability he took care that the work in the Prothonotary's office was in charge of capable and trusty assistants. We are sorry for the death of Mr. Brett. He was an active and influential Democrat and a very good citizen. The vacancy will be filled by an appointment through the Governor until election.

His funeral was largely attended by citizens and members of the Centre Co. bar. His remains were taken to Pine Prove Mills for burial. Peace to his ashes.

MEMORIAL DAY.

MR. EDITOR:—We again make our annual call upon you asking for a little space in your paper. On account of the 30th of May being on Sunday, we will observe Saturday, May 29, as Memorial Day.

Our programme for this year is much the same as that of last year, viz: The G. A. R. men and all citizens wishing to accompany them will meet in the Post room at 7 a. m. Services at the Union at 8 a. m; at Spring Mills at 10 a. m.; at Georges Valley at 1 p. m; Spruce town at 2 p. m., and at Centre Hall at 5 p. m.

Speakers for the different places have been engaged. Brass bands have also been secured for the various places.

A meeting of the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity will be held in Post room on Friday evening, May 21, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day in Centre Hall. All citizens are corially invited to attend. We especially insist upon the ladies being present, as we depend upon their assistance and suggestions—so come. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all Sunday Schools, organizations, and soldiers, whether G. A. R. men or not, to be present and participate in the memorial services on Saturday, May 29.

Rev. Kerr, of this place, will preach the memorial sermon at Spring Mills, on Sunday, May 23, at 10½ a. m. Rev. King, also of this place, will preach a memorial sermon in this place on Sunday evening, May 30, at 7½ p. m. All are invited to attend.

Do not forget the citizens' meeting in post room, Friday evening, May 21. Do not forget the program. Do not forget the memorial sermons at Spring Mills, Sunday 23, at 10½ a. m., and at Centre Hall Sunday evening, May 30, at 7½ p. m. And lastly, do not forget to be present upon all the above mentioned occasions. J.

——On Thursday morning the train ran over a cow about 2 miles beyond Lemont. The cow, says the engineer, was not on the track, yet got under the engine, and was dragged over ties and ballast some 8 or 10 rods before the train could be stopped. How the cow got under the engine is a mystery. The engineer thinks the cow was caught between trucks and pulled under. After considerable labor the dead cow was pulled out and rolled down over the bank.

——When in Bellefonte go to McFarlane's and look at the Celebrated Vapor Stoves for sale there. These stoves are just the thing for cooking in hot weather—no heat, no smoke, no dirt, no ashes, no wood to cut, no coal to carry up. The handiest thing out and the cheapest to use.

——For two weeks past nothing was said in this paper about the Link Barb Wire for sale at McFarlane's, Bellefonte. They request us to say their sales of this wire are unprecedented, a car load in stock at a time lasting no time at all. Its popularity is gaining every day because it answers the purpose better than any other wire.

INSTALLATION.

——At their late meeting in Osceola, the presbytery of Huntingdon directed that Rev. J. Horner Kerr should be installed as pastor of the Sinking Creek charge, May 25, at 2 p. m. To conduct these installation exercises, the following committee was appointed: The Rev. John Growley, of Lewistown, to preach; the Moderator of Presbytery, Rev. Wm. Gemmill, to preside, propound the usual constitutional questions and charge the pastor; and the Rev. Dr. Hamill to charge the people. These exercises will be held in the Centre Hill church. All are cordially invited to attend.

3t COMMITTEE.

A SEVERE TEST.

There will be a severe test of the "Monarch Fire Killer" given in the public square of Centre Hall, Friday evening, May 21, at 6 o'clock, by J. E. Blake, of New York.

This is intended to prove to this and the surrounding community that there is absolute protection against fire, and that a fire can be put out without difficulty or danger of injury to goods, person or clothing, and it is to be hoped that all who are interested in the preservation of their homes will be on hand to witness it.

Base balls, at all prices from 5c to $1.25 at Murray's drug store.

Base ball bats from 5c to 50, at Murray's drug store.

——The Spring Mills creamery is to operate with a 15 horse-power engine, and the out-put of butter is to be 700 lbs. daily. The creamery thinks of buying all the cream within 6 to 10 miles, paying the farmers same for cream as they get for the butter made at home.

WANTED.—**100,000** POUNDS WOOL—Farmers, look to you interest, we employ no agents, but will buy of you direct and pay you cash for both washed and unwashed wool.—WM. ALLISON & BRO., Potters Mills. 5may3t

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Hereafter subscribers to the REPORTER, who will remit one year's subscription in advance can retain **25** Cents as a premium for advance pay.

Any of our subscribers sending us the names of two new subscribers with the cash one year in advance, will get one year's credit free on REPORTER.

AGGREGATE STATEMENT

OF THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT,

As returned by the Several Assessors of Centre County for year A. D. 1886.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Taxables	No. of Acres Seated Land.	Aggregate Value	Average Value per Acre	No. Acres Unseated Land	Aggregate Value	Average Value per Acre	Total No. of Acres	Total Value of Lands	No. of Houses and Lots	Aggregate Value	Average Value	No. of Horses and Mules	Aggregate Value	Average Value	No. of Cattle	Aggregate Value	Average Value	Occupations' Aggregate Value	Number of Pleasure Carri	Aggregate Value	Average Value	No. Livery Carriages	Aggregate Value	Average Value	No. of Watches	Aggregate Value of Pur	Notes, Judgments, Mortgages, etc.
			$	$			$				$	$		$	$		$	$	$		$	$		$	$		$	$
Bellefonte, Borough	1035									792	876176	1106	155	11074	71	138	2925	21	82500	57	2590	62	39	2270	58	190	19405	650906
Centre Hall	131	128	15785	42				128	5735	107	84324	788	47	3695	78	29	457	16	8835	21	1109	55	1	50	50	22	500	60668
Howard	180	176	8125	103				176	18125	142	73825	529	25	2320	66	55	665	12	10900	15	470	30	11	305	28	5	200	52648
Milesburg	246	22	31100	50				22	1100	156	91725	589	23	1038	45	39	775	20	10560	11	405	37	5	165	33	11	500	59092
Millheim	250	189	7208	38				189	37203	177	100716	569	78	4365	62	62	1045	17	13515	33	1949	32	10	215	21	7	800	62599
Philipsburg	896									410	465115	1134	138	9720	70	101	1671	17	61105	16	1095	68	10	480	48	88	4835	105122
Unionville	144	79	11450	145				79	11450	83	51900	626	20	1160	58	32	512	16	6838	12	300	25	1	40	40	11	650	12950
Benner Township	334	146 82	393082	27	2222	$ 5598	$3	16914	397680	69	33285	482	296	14305	48	315	4208	13	5630	64	1307	22				4		41524
Boggs	625	15239	217232	14	12746	29281	2	27974	246513	160	47400	296	334	13957	42	240	4169	13	21065	13	420	32				6	50	40788
Burnside	137	10184	46147	5	48633	100947	2	58817	147097	29	1953	98	75	3090	53	92	1118	12	3895	16	510	32				12	500	58068
College	387	12376	391994	32	397	720	2	12773	392714	146	87302	598	286	10899	38	248	3171	13	14190	39	1190	31				9	2070	39709
Curtin	167	6341	44324	7	19541	66851	3	25882	111175	26	3957	148	101	5210	52	149	2550	17	3750	13	402	31						9848
Ferguson	544	22809	616393	27	8165	26713	3	30974	643106	141	46344	329	339	19962	60	436	5736	13	14950	77	2435	32				13	100	101139
Gregg	614	21801	631229	28	4227	7062	2	26088	662291	180	71289	396	477	25501	53	562	8069	14	20670	149	4722	32				7	400	91256
Haines	481	18266	426261	23	13519	12774	1	31785	439035	281	96650	344	356	24697	64	437	5485	13	20855	140	4343	31				17	800	210561
Howard	279	8979	146376	16	2033	4367	1	11912	150743	65	20567	316	143	6307	44	191	2644	14	7626	21	700	29				7	965	23158
Half Moon	221	9124	232450	25	3156	25720	8	12280	258170	53	18214	344	156	9296	60	219	3515	16	5985	46	1796	39				2		24781
Harris	309	9976	292317	29	12682	9841	3½	22658	299158	133	55220	415	237	17305	73	282	4089	18	9650	106	3242	33	1	75	75	13	560	90618
Huston	257	11856	85436	7	2329	3849	2	14185	89285	56	11185	200	130	5205	40	198	1999	10	5735	9	295	29				12	200	21629
Liberty	398	9344	156987	17	6458	6852	1	15802	162839	171	45274	265	146	7779	53	237	3355	14	11730	39	964	32				13		49311
Marion	215	9065	280375	31	2460	21030	9	11525	301405	40	23708	593	218	11435	52	234	3617	15	5035	65	1504	25				6		45205
Miles	618	21366	408310	19	11324	11324	1	32690	419634	323	94197	292	373	19692	52	471	5680	14	18625	165	3581	34				10		164088
Patton	258	11033	318519	29	2987	26855	1	14020	345374	32	6679	177	182	13870	76	201	2862	15	6780	51	1929	38				5		23073
Penn	324	10603	268408	24	6183	10666	2	16788	279074	112	32782	293	256	13245	56	242	3305	16	7010	70	2361	35				1		38222
Potter	624	27324	710233	26	10774	9861	1	38098	720092	98	25766	263	530	35513	67	563	8095	14	15070	153	4275	28				22		77005
Rush	747	28711	562930	19	72293	331645	1	75164	387895	364	14728	398	144	8415	58	155	3060	20	27770	17	850	50				15	400	44396
Spring	675	12138	533672	44	2478	4766	2	14616	538429	302	113770	377	259	14955	58	289	4086	14	22195	64	1810	28	2	225	112	6	330	63170
Snow Shoe	521	7601	63899	9	63910	81174	1	71511	150175	527	100865	188	146	8641	59	195	2910	15	22325	26	780	28	8	120	15	28	2260	17246
Taylor	155	8717	57804	7	23375	49711	2	32092	107515	17	1933	114	85	3511	41	135	1923	14	2631	15	470	31				2	297	10695
Union	273	16312	119065	7	12313	28913	2	29025	148478	21	6850	325	175	11185	64	237	3859	16	5009	18	520	31				2		11068
Walker	408	13266	440254	33	14443	32426	2	27809	472680	134	46990	351	292	16850	57	359	5296	15	10125	56	1820	32				2		30124
Worth	248	8749	61098	7	4612	7421	2	13352	68519	92	21616	235	118	4311	37	197	2739	14	4615	29	663	23				11		12749
Tottal	12593	320777	7045305	22	364172	913367	2½	684919	7958671	5430	2031285	534	6355	359712	75	7388	107509	15	487245	1619	52052	32	88	2969	45	470	35877	2274758

In accordance with the Act of Assembly regulating Triannual Assessments, and constituting a Board of Revision, the Commissioners of Centre County herewith publish the above statement showing the aggregate value and assessments made by each Assessor in the County for 1886, upon property taxable by law; and herewith give notice that the 24th, 25th and 26th days of May, 1886, at the Commissioners' Office in Bellefonte, are fixed upon for determining whether any of the said valuation of Assessors have been made above or below a just rate; and all parties will take notice that they may be heard between this time and those days in regard to the value of any property.

ATTEST: G. W. RUMBERGER, Clerk.

JOHN WOLF,
J. C. HENDERSON,
A. J. GREIST,
} Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, May 10, 1886.

——Better than all the printed advertising is the lady who bought a bill at Wolf's last week and then acknowledged that their advertisement last and week before brought her, and confessed too that the stock of goods was far superior to what was claimed. She will now tell all her neighbors what she saw and bought and they will believe her much more readily than a newspaper advertisement. That is why we say it is better. Go yourself and see if you will come away with the same conclusion.

The number of customers that Wolf's have had during the last two weeks is the best evidence that their selections please. Whether you intend buying or not, go there and examine their stock. You will be treated just as well as tho' you bought a large bill and may be benifitted yourself.

The strike in the Cumberland coal region has ended and the men have gone to work again at the old rates, 40 cents per ton.

The will of John DuBois will be contested by some of the heirs.

Heavy frosts have followed the storms in the west, and much damage was done to small fruits. From points in Pennsylvania there are also reports of damage by frosts.

Pop-Corn Luncheons in Detroit.

Pop-corn luncheons are a new fad peculiar to Detroit. The hot pop-corn is served in cut-glass dishes, with graham wafers and cheese cakes. These cheese cakes are made by incorporating flour and butter with a layer of cream cheese folded up and cut into proper shape and baked till of proper color.—Exchange.

The Society Girl of the Season.

The society girl of the season is more natural in her manners than for several years. In New York she is noticed as "strikingly erect, and invariably carrying her head so high that it gives an appearance of unusual hight. Her self-poise and serenity are absolute."

A Young Japanese Lady Writer.

O Santa-San, a young Japanese lady writer, has been taken on the editorial staff of one of the best newspapers in Tokio. This is the first woman in the kingdom of the mikado who has been admitted within the circle of journalism.—Inter Ocean.

The Trinity of Father, Mother, Child.

Father, mother, child, are the human trinity whose substance must not be divided nor its persons confounded. As well reconstruct your granite out of the grains it is disintegrated into, as society out of the dissolution of wedded love.—Bartol.

Fool Notions About Tending Babies.

I couldn't begin to tell all the fool notions people have about tending babies. The worst is that the child must be fed all the time it isn't asleep or it will starve to death. Gorging carries off about half the children who die.—Chicago Mail.

Turkish Women Becoming Christianized.

The pretty Turkish women in Constantinople are becoming "Christianized" to the extent of adopting thinner and more transparent yashmaks, or face coverings, than their religion requires.

He Ought To Be Prosecuted.

The man who can not or will not be cheerful in his own house ought to be subject to prosecution for cruelty, not to animals, but to those beings whom it is his first duty to treat in a gracious and generous way.

The revived fashion of wearing the "quizzing glass" is now being affected by ultra fashionable women. The old name has been dropped, and it is now known as a spy.

The shortest route to a man's heart is said to be through his stomach. In that case a good cook book is the most reliable marriage guide.—Chicago Ledger.

A scientific lady of Europe—Dr. Susanna Rubenstein—has received at Leipsic the highest diploma in philosophy it is in the power of the university to bestow.

Mrs. Stanford, the wife of the senator, maintains at Menlo Park, Cal., a free kindergarten with thirty pupils.

Base ball bats at Murray's.

——A first-class musician will accompany the "Boy Orator," Sunday night, in the Ev. church.

——Mr. Van Valan, store-keeper of the Woodward distill house, intends putting up a distillery at Coburn in the near future, and run it on his own hook.

——Spring Mills post-office will be a money-order office shortly—up to Centre Hall.

——The music publisher, Mr. W. A. Brown, at Spring Mills, is busy at work.

WANTED.—A good boy to learn painting. Call on F. W. Weber, Boalsburg Penn's. 19m3t

——Hiram Durst has four mules which weigh 800 lbs. each. With this team he hauled 8060 pounds of wheat to Spring Mills, on one load, one day this week. A good pull.

——Coburn items too late for this week, will appear next.

——Mrs. Durst, wife of Wm. Durst, formerly of Harris township, died at Mr. Wm. A. Sandoes', in this place, last Monday. Her remains were taken to Boalsburg for burial.

Kites at Murray's.

——Cool weather this week. More rain on Wednesday.

Base balls at Murray's.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	16	Eggs	10
Ham	10	Sides	6
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	40
Lard	6		

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, Red	$ 88	Oats	$ 30
Wheat, White	83	Rye	56
Corn, shelled	57	Barley, No. 1	45

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and prices.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May. 18—Wheat 87 bid for May, 88 for June,

Corn—46¾ bid for April, 46½ for May, 46½ for June, 47 for July.

Oats—40 bid for April, 39½ for May, June and July.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

MARRIED.

On the 16 instant, by Rev. Z. A. Yearick, Mr. Wesley Adams, of Millheim, and Miss Annie Hull, of Aaronsburg.

On 9th instant, by Rev. Stambach, E. R. McMullen, of Millheim, and Miss Mary E. Alexander, of Spring Mills.

By the same, May 16th, Philip Leister and Miss Clara Burris, all of Woodward.

DIED.

At Rebersburg, May 11, by Rev. J. Dotterer, Mr. Wallace J. Kreider to Miss Ella C. Hosterman, both of Wolf's Store.

At the home of the bride's parents at Nittany, May 9, by Rev. John Brubaker, Wm C. Vanada, of Zion, and Miss Ailice J. Dorman.

Farmers of Centre county allow me to say to al who want to buy a self-binder, a front or rear cut mower, a self-rake, do not buy until you see the Johnston Binder, Mower and Self-Rake, which stand in the front rank wherever I have sold them. I can gusrantee them to have more good points, quiet running, for lightness of draft, easier to handle all the leavers than any other binder sold in the county. I say buy a Johnson machine whichever one it may be and it will convince you that my statement above is not a false one. The Johnston machines recommend and talk for themselves once they get a trial in the field. Farmers wishing to see a Johnston Binder and latest improvements, can see one set up in my barn at Centre Hill, one at old Jacob Ramp's, about two miles above State College; one in Brush Valley, one mile east of Rebersburg, at Austin Gramleys. Farmers, go and see the Johnston Binder before buying, and you will see one of the best constructed binders in the market. The knotter is one of the finest you have ever seen. It has but one steel spring and has a double disk and cord holder. The binder attachment can be folded up so a 5-foot binder can pass through a pair of bars 9 ft. 10 in. and 6-foot binder through a 10 ft. 10 in. bar. This is more convenient than to load a binder on a truck to get into your fields. Buy a Johnston binder or mower and you will find many more conveniences which I have said nothing about, but you will find it so once you will work with one.

I will here say I have contracted and handled the following farm implements: The Superior grain drill, which is one of the finest arranged drills in the market; has no gear wheels to change; drives from either wheel with a rachet like a reaper. I also sell one of the finest and easiest Hand-dump Rakes in market; try one and you will admit to this fact. I also sell the Bullard Hay Tedder, the only one built that has a fork outside of the wheels, so that the wheels do not run over the spread grass once it is tedded up. I also have the agency for the Empire Steam Engine and Thresher, which all farmers know is one of the best machines in the county. I also have the agency for the Hench Cultivators which need no recommendation. It is known as one of the best cultivators, with Corn Planter and Fertilizer attachments, in the county. I also have the agency for the Conkling Wagons, my territory including Harris, Potter, Gregg, Miles, Penn and Haines townships. The Conkling stands first in the rank of all wagons, as all farmers know who have used one of them.

I also sell E. Frank Coes and John Ralston Nickerbocker Phosphates. I can say that these goods are a first class article, and have given entire satisfaction to all my customers for the past four years. Farmers, I simply ask you to try one of these fertilizers and you will get the best results. I always make it my aim before contracting for any fertilizers or implements to get the very best in market. Farmers, buy the best in market and it will be the cheapest in the end.

I kindly ask a liberal patronage of any who need and will buy a first class implement or fertilizer.

F. M. BURKHOLDER,
Agent for above Implements and Fertilizers
21sp8t] Centre Hill, Pa.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday, June 8, 1886, at 12 o'clock M. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES A. M'CLURE,
td Secretary.

BRING YOUR

PRODUCE— —PRODUCE

PRODUCE

PRODUCE— —PRODUCE

.....TO.....

A. C. MOYER & BRO'S
C. MOYER & BRO'S

NEW STORE,

BELLEFONTE,
— Next Door to —
—POSTOFFICE,—
and get the

LOWEST PRICES, — LOWEST PRICES

ON ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE

WOOD— AND —WILLOW

WARE.

WE GUARANTEE OUR PRICES ON

TEAS, COFFES, SUGARS

TO BE LOWER AND BETTER
THAN ANY STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY
IN FINE GROCERIES WE
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
☞ GIVE US A TRIAL
☜ AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ SOAPS ☜

.....OF ALL KINDS, AND LOW IN PRICE.....

WE SELL GOODS FOR PRODUCE THE SAME AS CASH.

12may3m

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One of the best 8-Horse Steam Thresher outfits in the county. Inquire of F. P. VONADA, Madisonburg, Pa. 28apSt

——Whole pepper ground to order at Murray's drug store. tf

——Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head oversees this department. tf

——All the best cough drops in the market at Murray's drug store. tf

——Shoemakers—I can supply you with rubber cement for mending gum boots, etc.—J. D. Murray.

Calla Lily flour, full roller process, and guaranteed a superior article, for sale by And. Harter, Millheim. tf

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST SECURED on first class Kansas farms and town property. Apply to LEWIS KURTZ, tf Newton, Kas

NEW OPENING

THEO. DESCHNER

OF THE

—BELLEFONTE—

GUN WORKS

AND HEADQUARTERS FOR

Sporting Goods.

One door below LYON'S STORE,

Bellefonte, where you find everything in the line of

GUNS, —— PISTOLS

AMMUNITION,

FISHING LINES & RODS, HOOKS,

and all kinds of

FISHING TACKLE. CANES, FLAGS,

FIRE-WORKS, &c.

JUST OPENED. CALL AT

DESCHNER'S

FOR YOUR SPORTING GOODS.

5may3m

SHINGLES! SHINGLES

—AND—

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The undersigned has engaged in the manufacture of

—ALL—

—GRADES OF SHINGLES,—

at the mill at M'Cool's crossing, near Spring Mills. Also has opened a ware room at Spring Mills for the sale of all kinds of

Farm Implements

and is agent for the WALTER A. WOOD BINDER, and dealer in Binder Twine. Bargains offered in Shingles and Implements. Call and see

WM. F. KRUMRINE.

28apr6m Spring Mills.

A. G. NOLL,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

Church St., CENTRE HALL.

Boots and Shoes made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of repairs promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, on any work belonging to his line. Shop will not be open Wednesdays and Thursdays. 7apy

—CAUTION.—Having leased the tract of mountain land adjoining Centre Hall on the west, along the pike, all persons are hereby cautioned against taking stone, gravel, sand or wood therefrom; or taking the same from the side of the road, except such material as is necessary for repairing of pike and warranted by law; or trespassing, without permission. S. W. SMITH.